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SUSTAINABLE ENERGY IN THE BLACK SEA BASIN

AND WORK IN PLANNING AND MONITORING CLIMATE ACTIONS. UNION

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Module 3: Reporting and Review

Submodule 301: Review, local adoption and harmonization of methodologies for calculating emissions with EU greenhouse gas policies.

301 B: Emission Sources in Uzunköprü

Instructor: Yasemin Somuncu

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Aim

- Identifying the main sources of hydroelectric power emissions in Uzunköprü
- Monitoring and planning at the local government level
  understanding its importance
- To learn about the relationship between national HS classifications and SECAP for
  topics such as agriculture, transportation, buildings, and waste management.

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Opening Question & Interaction

- Question: 'In your opinion, what is the most relevant area regarding climate change in Uzunköprü?'

- SECAP's contribution to the district: funding, planning, reputation

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Agricultural Emissions

• Livestock farming, fertilizer applications, and stubble burning are the main sources. • Methane (CHÿ) and nitrous oxide (NÿO) emissions are significant. • The method of storing animal waste is critical.

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Emissions in Agriculture – Details

• Enteric fermentation •

Open manure storage and lack of compost • The misconception that 'natural is harmless'

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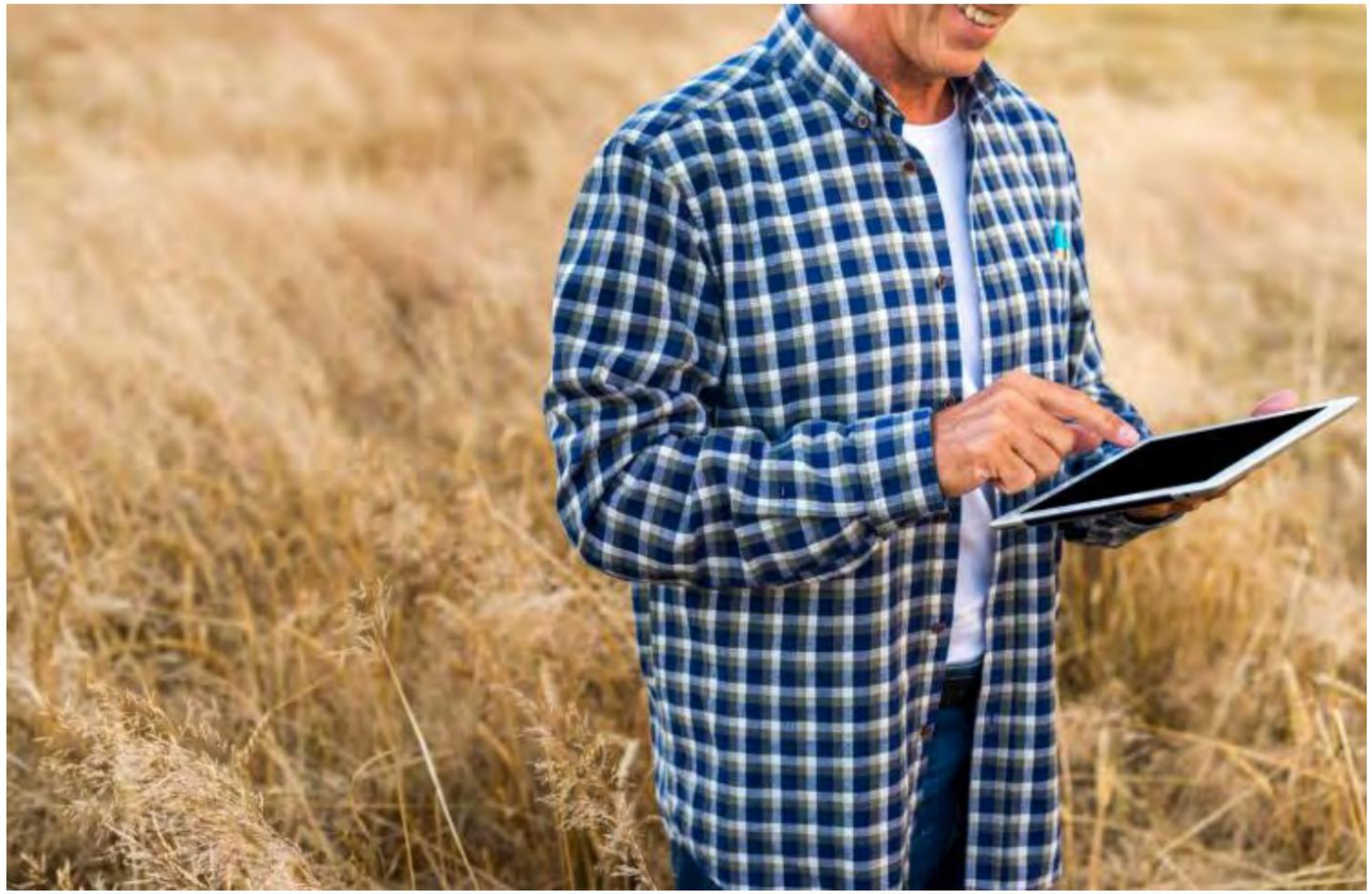
Management Differences in Agriculture

- It's not the amount of fertilizer used, but the management style that makes the difference.
- Local field data collection is recommended .
- Lack of composting and stubble burning increase emissions.



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Emissions from Transportation

• Diesel-engined vehicles are prevalent in the district. • Public transportation is inadequate, and private vehicle use is high. • The municipality's vehicle fleet is old and inefficient.

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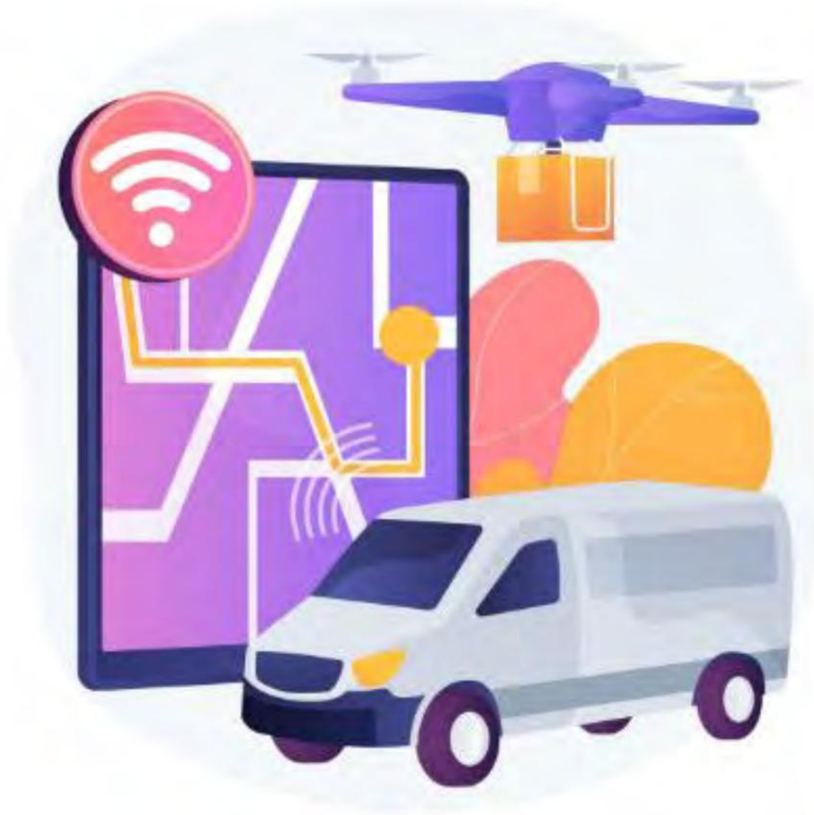
Interaction in Transportation

• Question: 'Which mode of transportation did you use to get to the municipality?' • Public transport / private / service vehicle



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Emissions and Recommendations in Transportation

- Transportation is not limited to private vehicles only. •

The energy source of electric vehicles should be questioned.

- Renewal of the municipal vehicle fleet is recommended.

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Emissions from Buildings

• Heating (coal, LPG, low-efficiency electric systems) • COÿ emissions increase in winter; risks to indoor air quality arise • Old-style boilers, single-glazed windows, inadequate insulation are common

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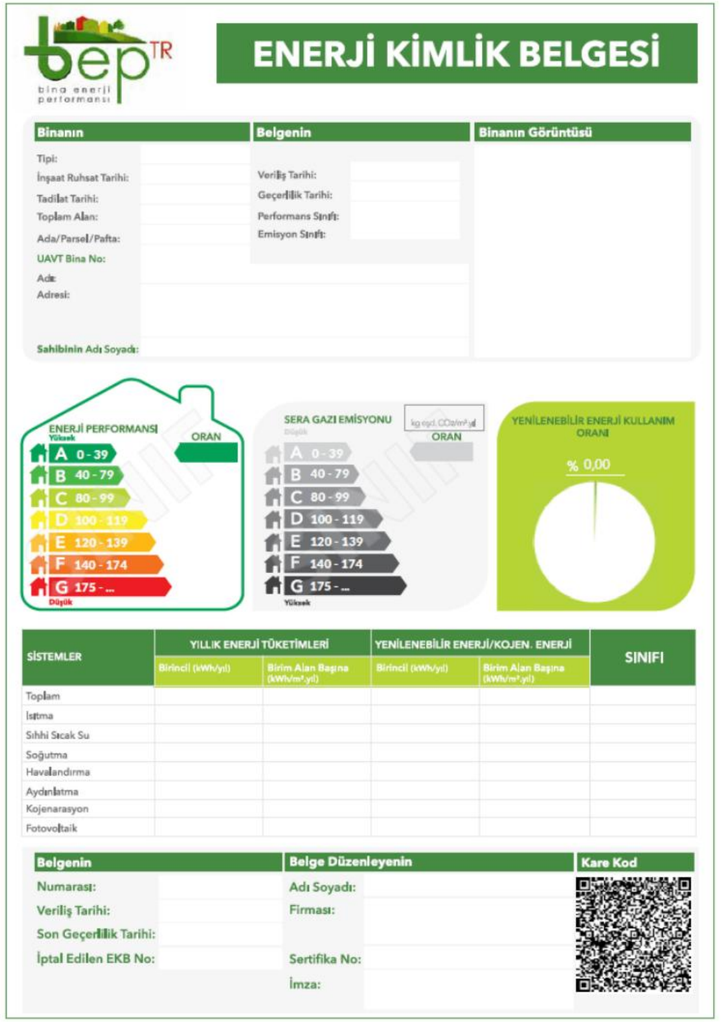
Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) and Monitoring in Buildings

• Very few buildings have Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs) • The energy efficiency monitoring system is weak • Data on building type, area, and consumption should be added to the municipal inventory



bep TR bina enerji performansı

ENERJİ KİMLİK BELGESİ

Binanın	Belgenin	Binanın Görüntüsü
Tipi:	Veriliş Tarihi:	
İnşaat Ruhsat Tarihi:	Geçerlilik Tarihi:	
Tadilat Tarihi:	Performans Sınıfı:	
Toplam Alan:	Emisyon Sınıfı:	
Ada/Parsel/Pafta:		
UAVT Bina No:		
Adı:		
Adresi:		
Sahibinin Adı Soyadı:		

ENERJİ PERFORMANSI (Yüksek) — ORAN

A 0 - 39
B 40 - 79
C 80 - 99
D 100 - 119
E 120 - 139
F 140 - 174
G 175 - ... (Düşük)

SERA GAZI EMİSYONU (Düşük) — kg eşd. CO2/m².yıl — ORAN

A 0 - 39
B 40 - 79
C 80 - 99
D 100 - 119
E 120 - 139
F 140 - 174
G 175 - ... (Yüksek)

YENİLENEBİLİR ENERJİ KULLANIM ORANI

% 0,00

SİSTEMLER	YILLIK ENERJİ TÜKETİMLERİ		YENİLENEBİLİR ENERJİ/KOJEN. ENERJİ		SINIFI
	Birincil (kWh/yıl)	Birim Alan Başına (kWh/m².yıl)	Birincil (kWh/yıl)	Birim Alan Başına (kWh/m².yıl)	
Toplam					
Isıtma					
Sıhhi Sıcak Su					
Soğutma					
Havalandırma					
Aydınlatma					
Kojenarasyon					
Fotovoltaik					

Belgenin	Belge Düzenleyenin	Kare Kod
Numarası:	Adı Soyadı:	
Veriliş Tarihi:	Firması:	
Son Geçerlilik Tarihi:		
İptal Edilen EKB No:	Sertifika No:	
	İmza:	

Sayfa 1/3

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Warnings Regarding Building Emissions

- It should be remembered that electric heaters also have emissions depending on their energy source.
- Social distancing emissions are as important as comfort.

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Waste Management and Indirect Emissions

• Household waste is transported via EKAB (Electronic

Waste Management System) • Temporary storage areas within the

district are insufficient • Recycling infrastructure is lacking; methane (CHÿ)

release occurs

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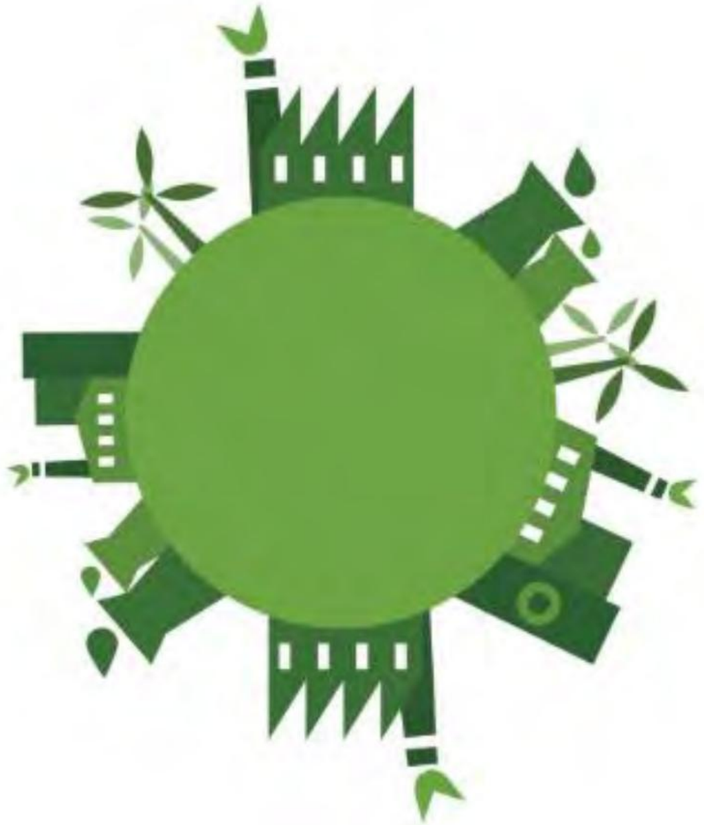
Waste Energy and Emissions

• Wastewater management: electrically powered pumping stations indirectly produce hydroelectric power (HV) • Emissions increase when water consumption increases in summer • Sewer systems are old, water loss and system failure are common



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Misconceptions and Misinterpretations of Waste

- The misconception that 'waste does not generate energy' will be corrected.
- Recycling is not just about plastic/paper, but also about energy efficiency.

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All Resources – General Overview

• In Uzunköprü, GH emissions are from agriculture, transportation, buildings,

and waste. • A regular monitoring system has not yet been

established. • This deficiency may make data and investment decisions difficult in the future.

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SECAP Plan and Monitoring

• Monitoring indicators should be defined for each topic in the preparation of SECAP. • Planning: important not only for mitigation but also for data production, prioritization and EU funding.

SECAP

Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan

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Participant Discussion and Evaluation

• In which areas is there the most data deficiency in the district? • Suggestions and observations from participants • SECAP and other best practice examples

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Local Responsibility and Outcome

- The reports are only 'academic'

  To prevent this from happening, municipalities need to develop projects.

- When local responsibility is assumed, the region receives funding, reputation, and technical support.

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Thanks!

Question and Answer

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Module 3: Reporting and Review

Submodule 301: Review, local adoption and harmonization of methodologies for calculating emissions with EU greenhouse gas policies.

301 D: GHG Calculation Methods

Instructor: Yasemin Somuncu

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Agenda

• GHG (Greenhouse Gas) Calculation Methods and Standards

Aim

• Understanding the methods used in GHG calculations • Being able to select the most appropriate approach for local governments • Familiarity with international systems such as IPCC, GHG Protocol, and ISO to become familiar

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What is GHG Calculation?

- The process of determining greenhouse gas emissions by quantity and source
- Unit: tons of COÿ equivalent (COÿeq)
- This calculation forms the basis of all climate planning

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Introduction to Computational Methods

- 3 basic methods:

1. Emission Factor Based Approach
2. Direct Measurement

Method 3. Modeling and Simulation Method

- Each offers different data levels, costs, and accuracy.

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1. Emission Factor Based Approach

• The most commonly used

method • Emission = Activity Data × Emission Factor (EF)

• Example: Electricity consumption (kWh) × EF (kg COÿeq/

kWh) • Data is easily accessible, but relies on general assumptions.

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EF Approach – Warnings

• The variability of EF values must be understood. • Assessments should be based on resources, not per capita. • They vary by country, year, and sector.

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2. Direct Measurement Method

• Measurements are taken from chimneys, exhaust pipes, and waste disposal sites. • Provides accurate and real-time data. • Requires equipment and expertise; it is expensive.

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Direct Measurement – Examples

- Large industrial chimney – CHÿ measurement sensor
- Solid waste facility – methane emission analyzer
- Exhaust gas analyzer for transportation

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Direct Measurement – Warnings

• Not every municipality can implement it; multi-point measurement is difficult. • Short-term data should not be generalized to the whole year. • Calibration is affected by environmental conditions.

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3. Modeling and Simulation Method

- Estimates are not possible if there is insufficient data.

  systems based on

- Software, satellite data, and AI-powered algorithms can be used.
- Provides suitable scenario generation.

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Modeling – Application Examples

• Building insulation level ÿ estimated energy consumption ÿ SG •

Number of vehicles, road length ÿ transportation

SG • Type of agricultural land ÿ fertilizer ÿ CHÿ/NÿO estimate

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Modeling – Warnings

• Incorrect input ÿ incorrect result • Not every model fits all local conditions • Must be calibrated with 'real' data

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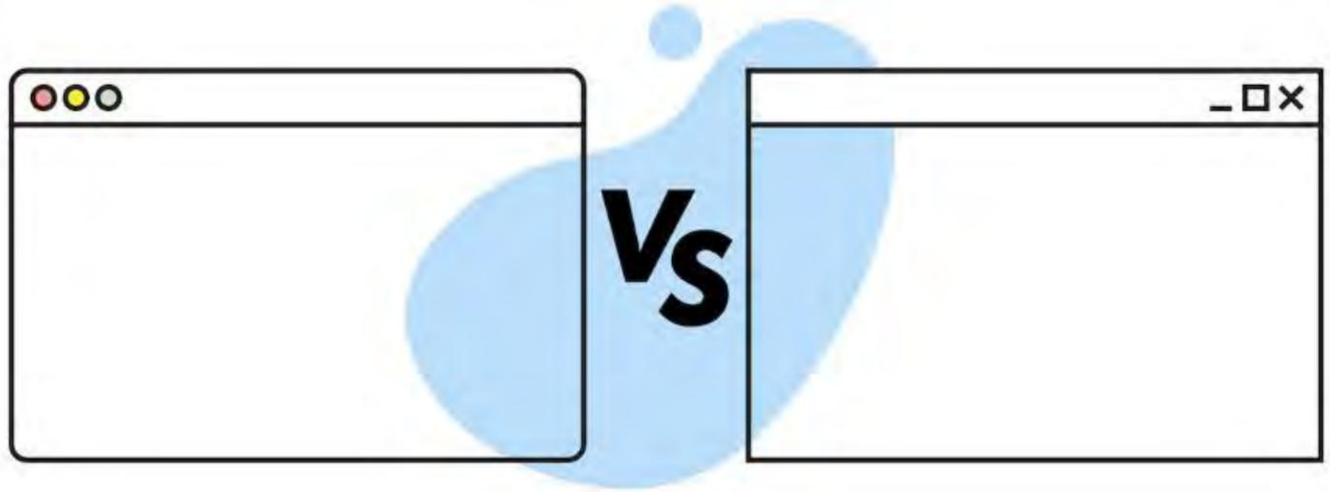
Method Comparison

- EF: practical, common, low accuracy
- Direct: precise but expensive •

Modeling: flexible but assumption-based •

Adaptive approach = hybrid approach recommended



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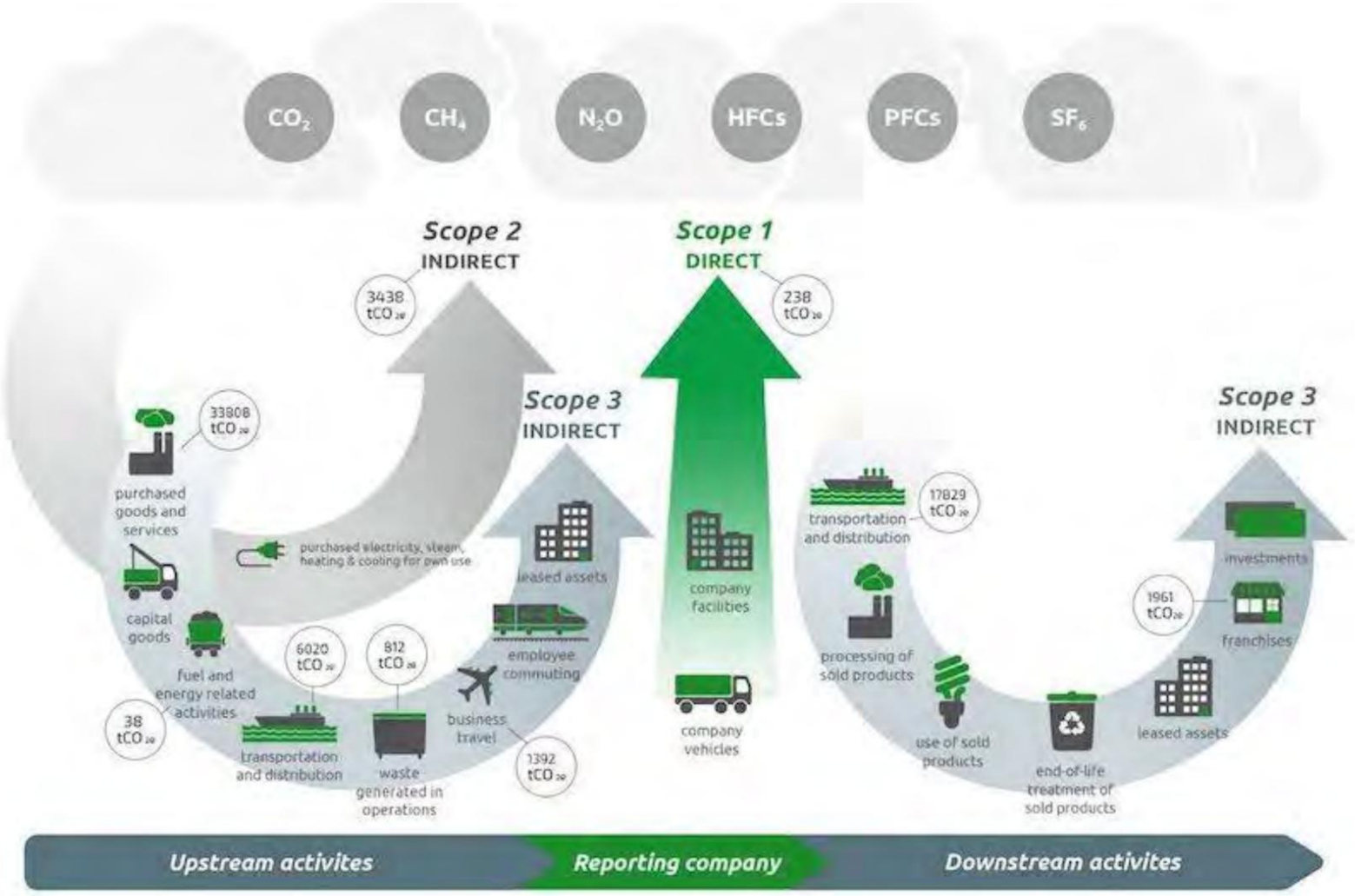
GHG Protocol Standard

- The most common system at the corporate level
- 3 scopes: direct – indirect – value chain
- Particularly useful for municipalities in reporting on mass consumption.



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IPCC Guidelines

- 2006, 2019 and 2023 Guidelines – basis for country reporting
- Category-based classification •

Includes emission factors, formulas, and sample calculations

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ISO 14064 Standard

• Standard for greenhouse gas calculation and verification for organizations • ISO 14064-1: Identification, calculation • ISO 14064-3: Verification processes

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SECAP Compliant Calculation

- CoM (Covenant of Mayors) system: energy and SG are monitored together.
- Proposed approach for SECAP: balance of EF + local measurement + modeling.

Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy EUROPE

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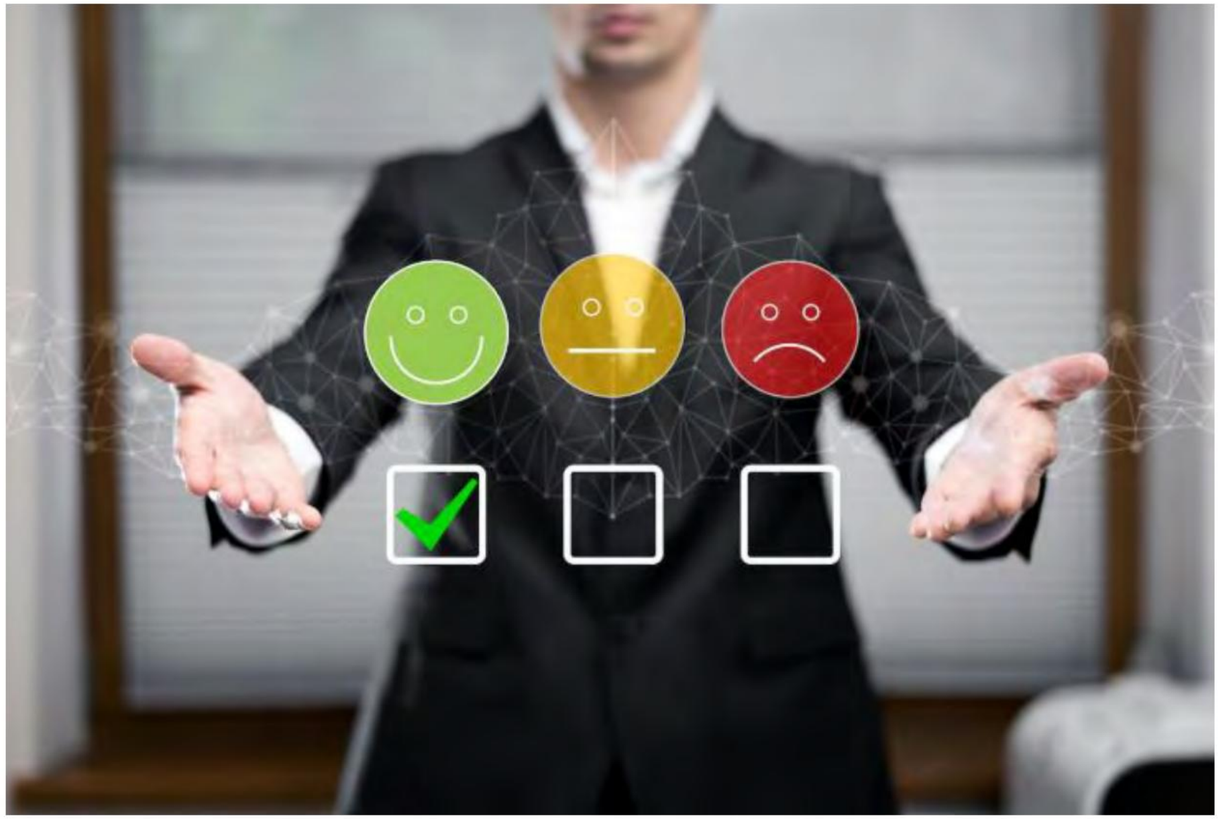
Participant Evaluation

• Which method do you find more feasible? • Which method did you find too complicated?



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Conclusion and Summary

- GHG calculation methods: • –
Emission factor • –
Direct measurement
• – Modeling

- International standards (IPCC, GHG Protocol, ISO)
- Combination required for local adaptation

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Thanks!

Question and Answer

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Module 3: Reporting and Review

Submodule 301: Review, local adoption and harmonization of methodologies for calculating greenhouse gas emissions with EU policies.

301 A: Greenhouse Gases and Türkiye's Emissions Profile

Instructor: Yasemin Somuncu

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Agenda

- The basic concept of Greenhouse Gases (SG) • COÿ Equivalent and GWP • Türkiye's emission profile (2023)
- Climate commitments and the 2053 target
- Resources in Edirne and Uzunköprü • Comparison with the EU •
- Conclusion & Discussion

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What are Greenhouse Gases (SG)?

• Natural or human-caused, it traps heat in the atmosphere • Greenhouse effect ÿ Earth at a habitable temperature • Significant increase due to human influence after the Industrial Revolution • Global warming (GW) and climate change (CC) begin

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Major Greenhouse Gases

- Carbon dioxide (COÿ): Fossil fuels, deforestation
- Methane (CHÿ): Agriculture, livestock, landfills
- Nitrous oxide (NÿO): Fertilizers, combustion •

Fluorinated gases: Refrigerant/industrial gases

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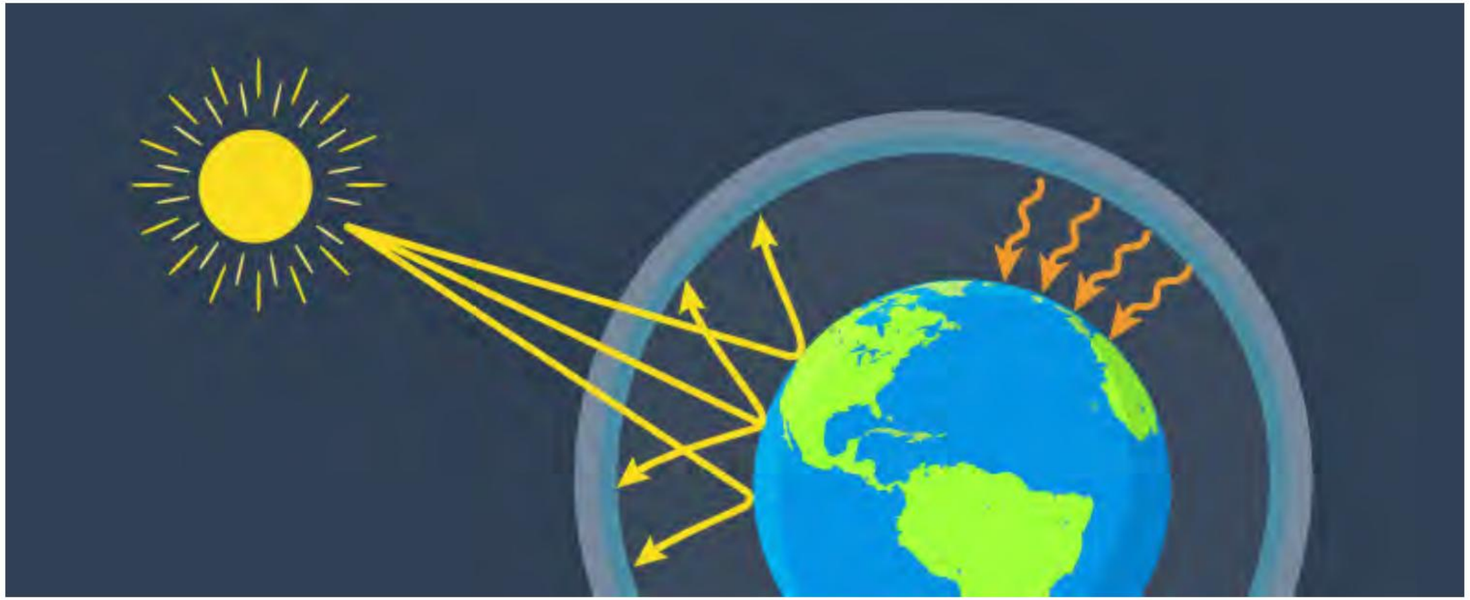
What is the greenhouse effect?

• Solar panels trap heat reflected from the

ground . • The planet is 33°C warmer due to its natural solar panels. •

Introductory question using the glass greenhouse example: 'Why is it hot in a greenhouse?'



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Important Warnings Regarding SG

• Not all SGs are 'dirty gases' or toxic. • The difference between natural and human-caused emissions should be emphasized. • Some SGs remain in the atmosphere for a short time, while others last for centuries.

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Greenhouse Gas Equivalent (COÿeq) and GWP

• Not all warming factors have the same

effect. • COÿeq allows warming factors to be expressed on a

common scale. • GWP (Global Warming Potential)

is used. • Formula: COÿeq = amount x GWP

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GWP and COÿeq Calculation

- 100-year GWP examples:
  - Methane (CHÿ): 27.2
  - Nitrogen monoxide (NÿO): 273
  - HFC-134a: 1,300+
- All national reports are prepared using this system.

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Current Emission Profile of Türkiye (2023)

• Total emissions: 598.9 million tons COÿeq • Per capita: 7 tons COÿeq •

Turkey ranks in the top 20 globally with a 1% share

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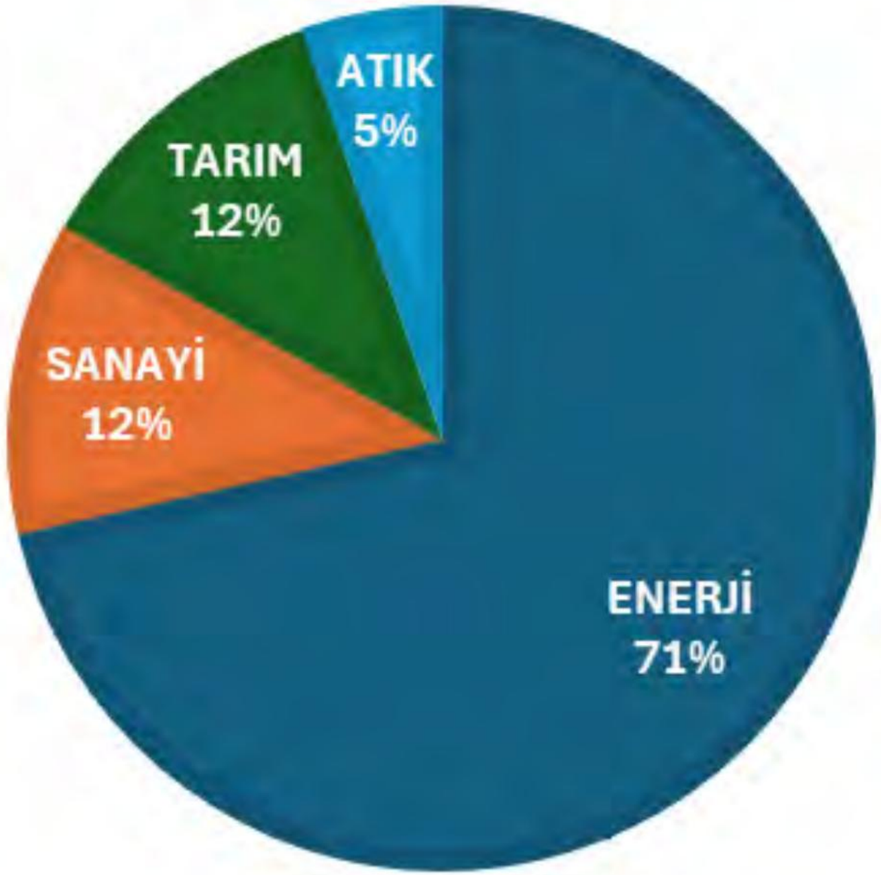
Türkiye – Sectoral Emission Distribution

• Energy: 71.5% (electricity, transportation, buildings) • Industry: 11.7% (cement, chemicals, metals) • Agriculture: 11.6% (livestock, fertilizers) • Waste: 5.2% (storage, treatment)



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Türkiye's Climate Commitments and the New Climate Law

• 2021: Paris Agreement ratified • 2025: Turkey's Climate Law

• 2030: 41% reduction target (based on reference) • 2053: Net Zero emissions target • Commitments cover all municipalities

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Climate Commitments – Policy and Legislative Process

- 2021 Green Deal • 2023

National Contribution Statement (NDC)

revised

- 2025 Climate Act

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Impact on Local Governments

- Energy, transportation, buildings, waste: under the control of local governments.

- National goals cannot be achieved without establishing a monitoring and action plan.

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Emission Sources in Edirne and Uzunköprü

• Edirne: Rural area, intensive agriculture and livestock farming •

Uzunköprü: Flat plain, most of the population earns a living from agriculture and livestock farming • Outdated urban transportation and waste management systems

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Uzunköprü: Basic Social Security Resources

• Agriculture: Methane and NÿO, open manure storage, stubble burning •

Transportation: High proportion of diesel vehicles, lack of public

transportation • Public buildings: Heating with coal/LPG, outdated

lighting • Waste: Inadequate storage, waste collected using outdated methods, methane emissions

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Emission Monitoring and SECAP in Uzunköprü

• The emissions monitoring system has not yet been established. • Monitoring and prioritization are planned with SECAP. • Financing, capacity building, and EU funds are also on the agenda.

SECAP

Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan

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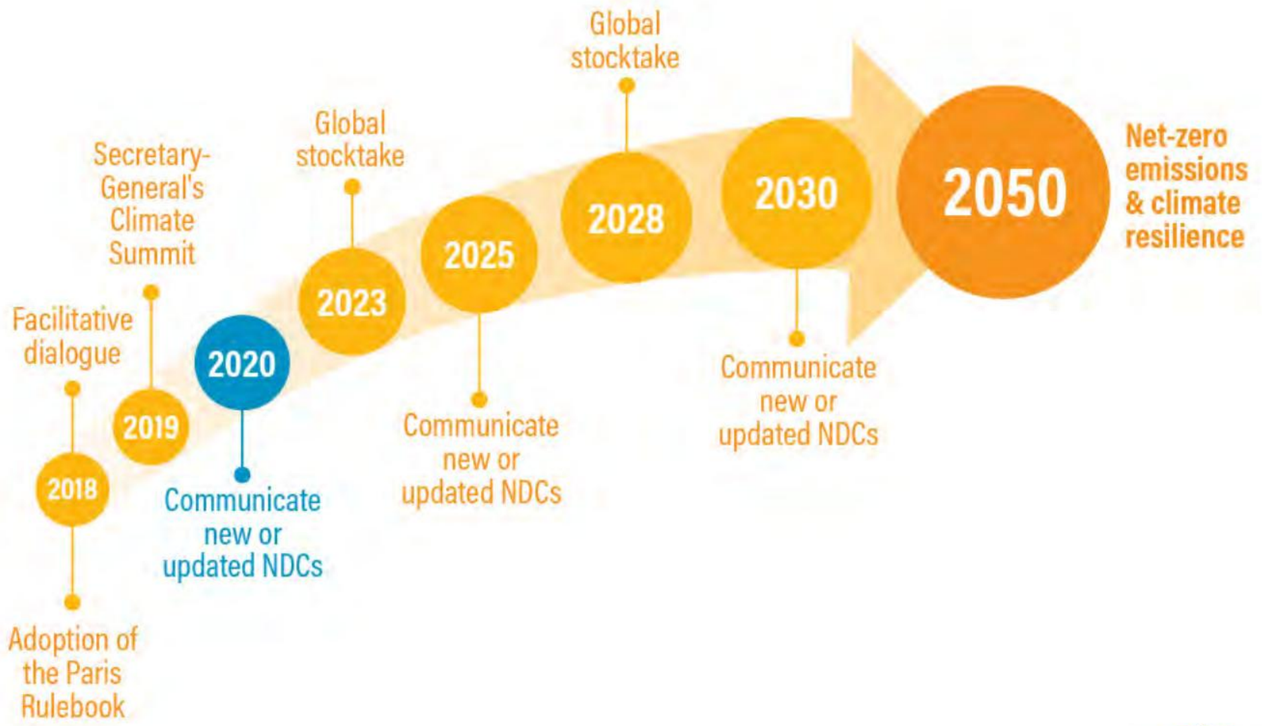
Comparative Situation with the EU

• EU (1990–2021): Reduced emissions by 32% • Türkiye: Increased emissions by 220% • Difference: Legal obligation in the EU, voluntary in Türkiye

• Carbon price, ETS, Energy Identity Certificate (EPC) requirement



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EU Local Government Policies

• Municipalities are required to maintain regular emission inventories. • ETS and carbon pricing are implemented in all countries. • There are restrictions on the sale/rental of buildings without an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC).

bep TR bina enerji performansı

ENERJİ KİMLİK BELGESİ

Binanın	Belgenin	Binanın Görüntüsü
Tipi:	Veriliş Tarihi:	
İnşaat Ruhsat Tarihi:	Geçerlilik Tarihi:	
Tadilat Tarihi:	Performans Sınıfı:	
Toplam Alan:	Emisyon Sınıfı:	
Ada/Parsel/Pafta:		
UAVT Bina No:		
Adı:		
Adresi:		
Sahibinin Adı Soyadı:		

ENERJİ PERFORMANSI (Yüksek) — ORAN
A 0 - 39
B 40 - 79
C 80 - 99
D 100 - 119
E 120 - 139
F 140 - 174
G 175 - ...
(Düşük)

SERA GAZI EMİSYONU (Düşük) — ORAN
A 0 - 39
B 40 - 79
C 80 - 99
D 100 - 119
E 120 - 139
F 140 - 174
G 175 - ...
(Yüksek)

YENİLENEBİLİR ENERJİ KULLANIM ORANI
% 0,00

SİSTEMLER	YILLIK ENERJİ TÜKETİMLERİ		YENİLENEBİLİR ENERJİ/KOJEN. ENERJİ		SINIFI
	Birincil (kWh/yıl)	Birim Alan Başına (kWh/m².yıl)	Birincil (kWh/yıl)	Birim Alan Başına (kWh/m².yıl)	
Toplam					
Isıtma					
Sıhhi Sıcak Su					
Soğutma					
Havalandırma					
Aydınlatma					
Kojenarasyon					
Fotovoltaik					

Belgenin	Belge Düzenleyenin	Kare Kod
Numarası:	Adı Soyadı:	
Veriliş Tarihi:	Firması:	
Son Geçerlilik Tarihi:		
İptal Edilen EKB No:	Sertifika No:	
	İmza:	

Sayfa 1/3

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SECAP and Beyond

- **Tangible Benefits Provided by SECAP**
- **Point advantage:** Having a strategic plan in funding applications earns extra points.
- **Ease of finding partners:** Increased opportunities for cooperation with other EU cities.
- **Ready-made data set:** Since the emissions inventory, action steps, and budget estimates are already prepared, the project writing time is shortened.
- **Reliability:** Funders perceive investing in planned municipalities as less risky.

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EU Funding Application Checklist After SECAP – Uzunköprü Municipality

1. Official Approval and Publication of SECAP

Confirm that it has been approved by the city council and publicly released.

2. Identifying Funding Sources: EU

Funding & Tenders Portal / Current calls for proposals under programs such as Horizon Europe and IPA III.

3. Aligning Project Priorities with SECAP: Determine

project topics based on the energy efficiency, renewable energy, transportation, and climate adaptation measures included in SECAP.

4. Finding Project Partners

Connect with EU municipalities, universities, NGOs, and the private sector.

5. Technical and Financial Capacity Analysis

Review human resources, technical equipment, and co-financing opportunities.

6. Application File Preparation

1. Project Summary Document / 2. Budget and Financing Plan / 3. SECAP Compliance Justification **7.**

Internal Approval

Process: Approval by the Mayor, relevant departments, and the finance unit **8.**

Application Submission and Follow-up

1. Completing the online application form / 2. Answering questions from the funding institution after submission.

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Thanks!

Question and Answer

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AND WORK IN PLANNING AND MONITORING CLIMATE ACTIONS.
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Module 3: Reporting and Review

Submodule 301: Review, local adoption and harmonization of methodologies for calculating emissions with EU greenhouse gas policies.

301 C: Local Data Collection Processes and Formats

Instructor: Yasemin Somuncu

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Agenda

- The importance of data
- Party Coordination • SECAP
- Compliance • Outcome
- & Discussion

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The Importance of Data Collection

• SG monitoring requires not just measurement, but organized data. • Data ÿ Planning ÿ Implementation ÿ Funding • Data structure is critical for compliance with national/international plans.

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What local data is needed?

• Energy: electricity, natural gas, fuel consumption • Agriculture: livestock, fertilizer, land use • Waste: quantity, disposal method, recycling • Transportation: number of vehicles, type, frequency of use

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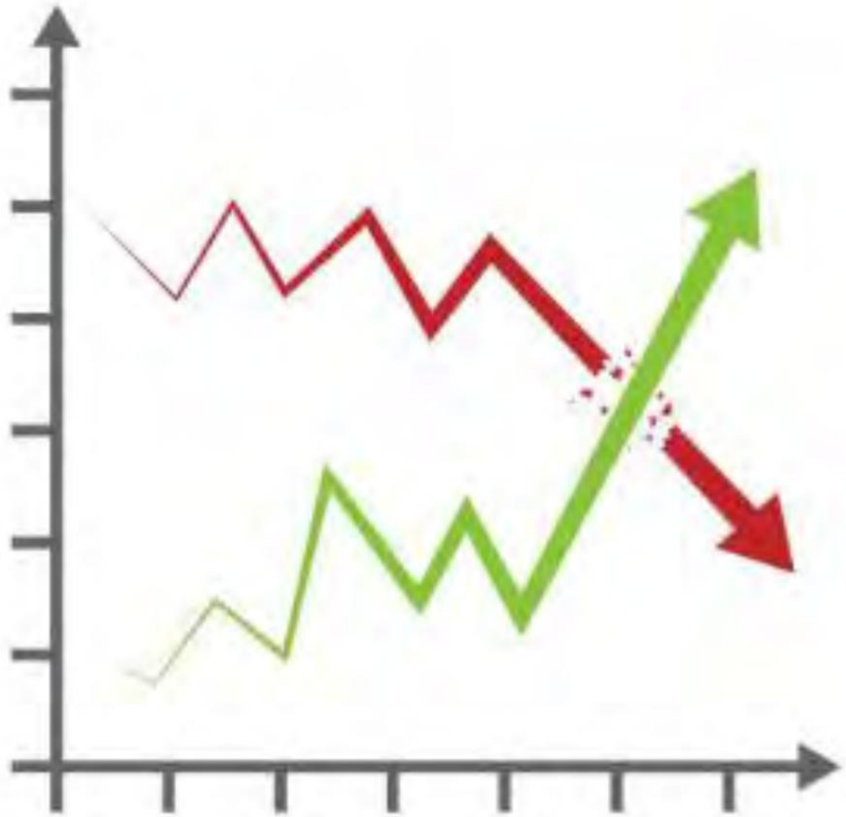
Data – Direct and Indirect Social Security

• Direct: fuel combustion, fertilizer use • Indirect: electricity consumption, wastewater pumping systems • Each data point must be associated with SG (Source of Gas).



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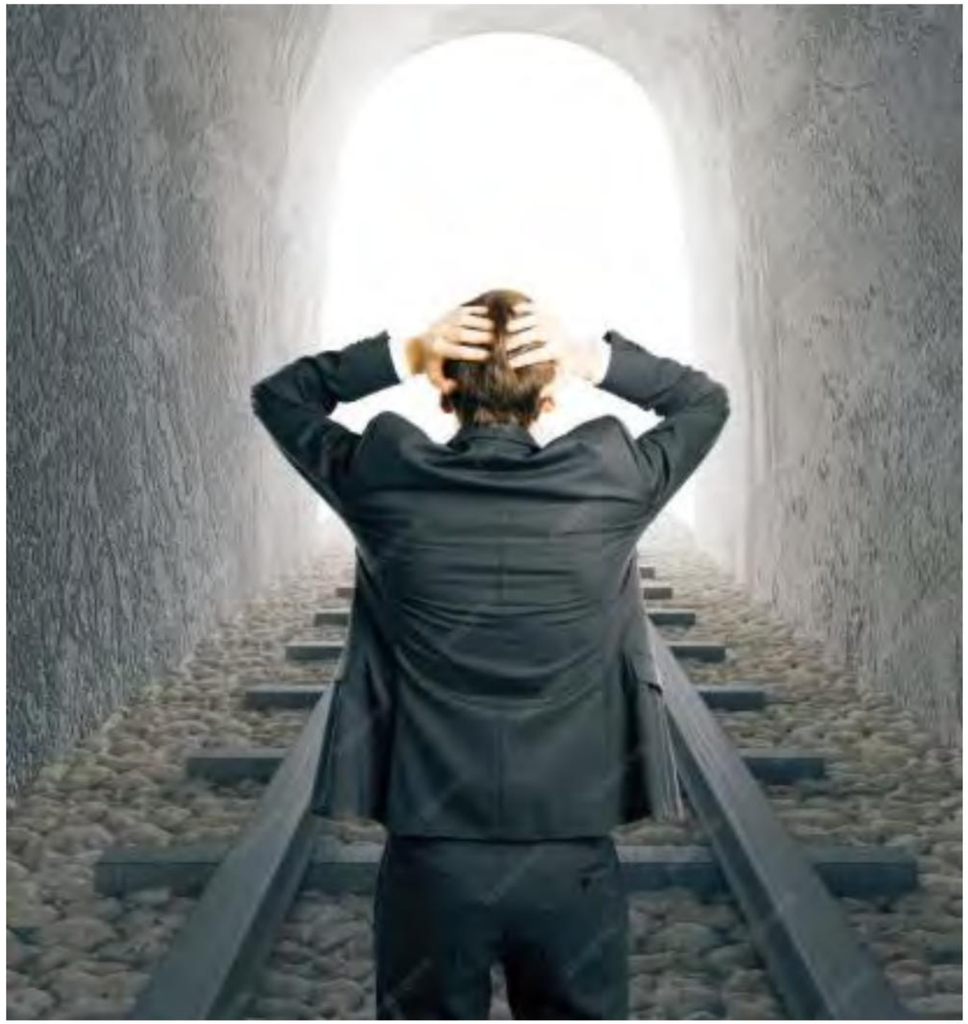
Challenges Based on Data Types

- Unmeasurable ÿ based on estimation (e.g., in buildings) heat loss)
- Confidential/limited data sharing ÿ data obtained from energy companies
- Format difference ÿ compatibility issue



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Data Sources According to Organizations

• Municipality (public works, environment): buildings, infrastructure, public vehicles • Energy companies: electricity, gas consumption • Agriculture directorate: animal, manure, land data • Waste units: solid waste, disposal, treatment

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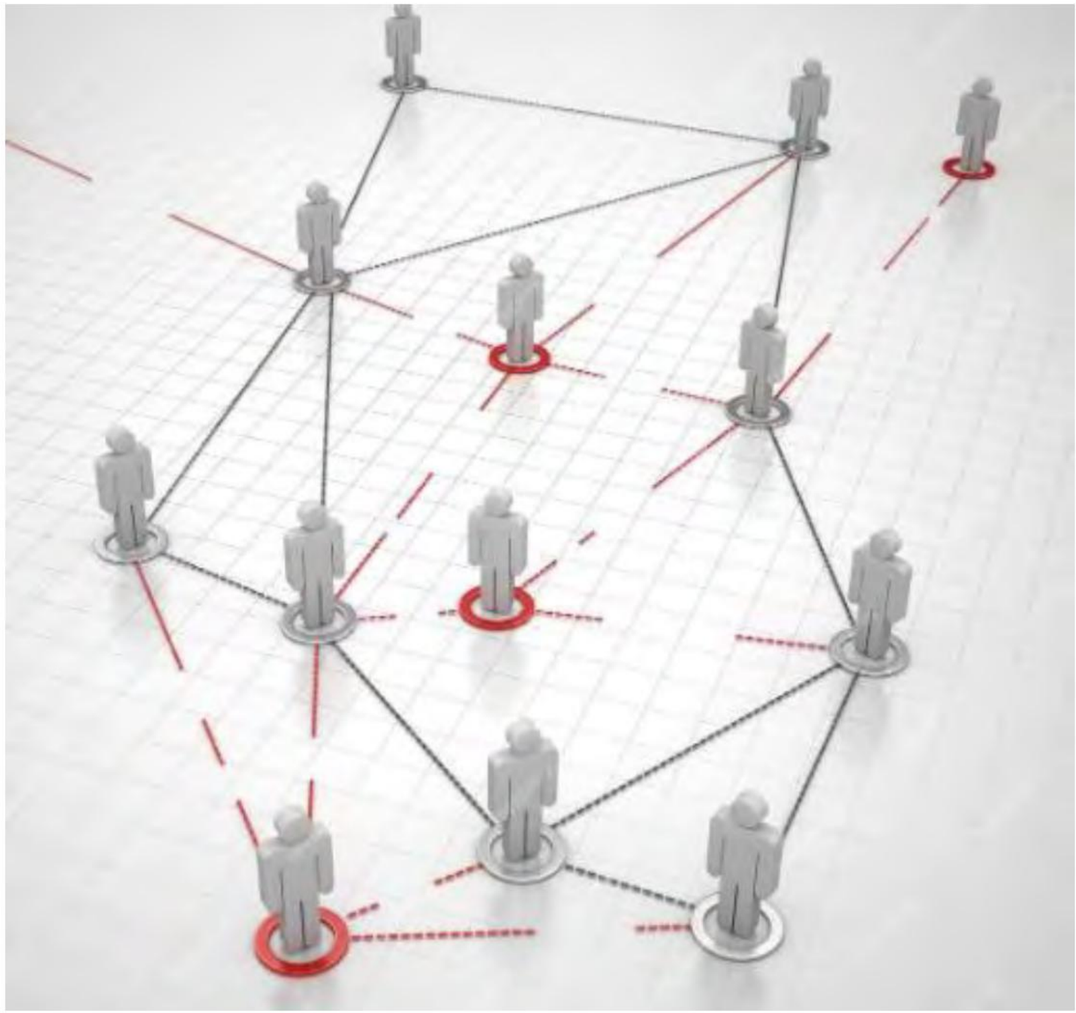
Inter-institutional coordination

- All organizations must provide data to

  a single SG monitoring system .

- Sharing protocols, time

  Schedules and verification cycles should be established.



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Requirements for Data Accuracy

• Regular staff training •

Technical control and dispute resolution

process • Written protocol and update period

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Data Formats and Encoding Systems

• IPCC Emission Categories: covers all sectors • SECAP /

CoM formats: local HS compliance and funding requirements • Turkish

Statistical Institute (TÜýK) sectoral codes and ICLEI ClearPath platform

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Coding Systems – Details

- ISO 14064-1 & 14064-3: Verification and HSE management standard

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Data Technologies

• Excel-based systems are insufficient. •

Digital monitoring platforms (ClearPath, SECAP module, etc.) • A

transparent, accessible, and auditable structure must be established.

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Roles in Data Flow

- The municipality provides coordination
- Other institutions provide data •

Data managers process and report • A

continuous monitoring and updating team should be established

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Fundability and Transparency

• Transparent data ÿ reliability ÿ access to funds •

SECAP may be rejected if there is no reportable framework •

Compliance with national contributions (NDC) must be ensured

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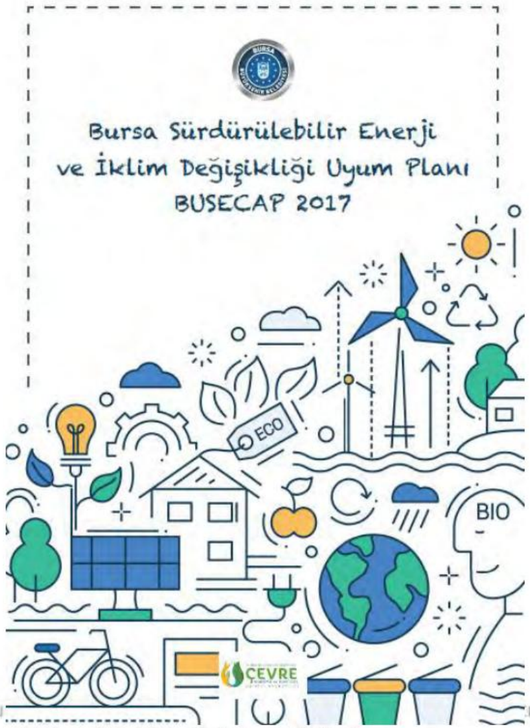
Examples of Good Practice

- Inter-municipal platform: data format sharing • Joint digital platforms: pilot projects such as Izmir and Bursa
- Dissemination supported by education



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Participant Discussion

• Question: Which data would be the most challenging? • Groups will propose solutions for: energy – agriculture – waste – transportation • Sharing and evaluation

• Group discussion: ~10–12 minutes • Group presentations: ~5–6 minutes • Closing and joint evaluation: ~2–3 minutes

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Conclusion and Summary

- SG monitoring = accurate, consistent, cross-institutional data
- Data infrastructure is essential for SECAP
- Monitoring cannot work without training, systems, and coordination

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Thanks!

Question and Answer

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Module 3: Reporting and Review

Submodule 301: Review, local adoption and harmonization of methodologies for calculating greenhouse gas emissions with EU policies.

301 E: Technical Reporting with SECAP

Instructor: Yasemin Somuncu

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Agenda

- Climate Action in Local Governments Reporting

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What is SECAP and what is its purpose?

• SECAP: Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan •

Comprehensive strategy document for

the EU • Emission reduction + climate

adaptation • Dynamic roadmap, not just a document but a management tool

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Technical Reporting and Components

- Inventory: energy, transportation, buildings, waste, industry
- Reference year and sectoral SG calculations
- Goals, actions, monitoring methodology
- Participant: 'Which in your own institution?' component priority?'

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Reporting – Common Mistakes

• Process-oriented reporting, not just tables • Data, accountability, and indicators for each component • EU guidelines + national templates should be used

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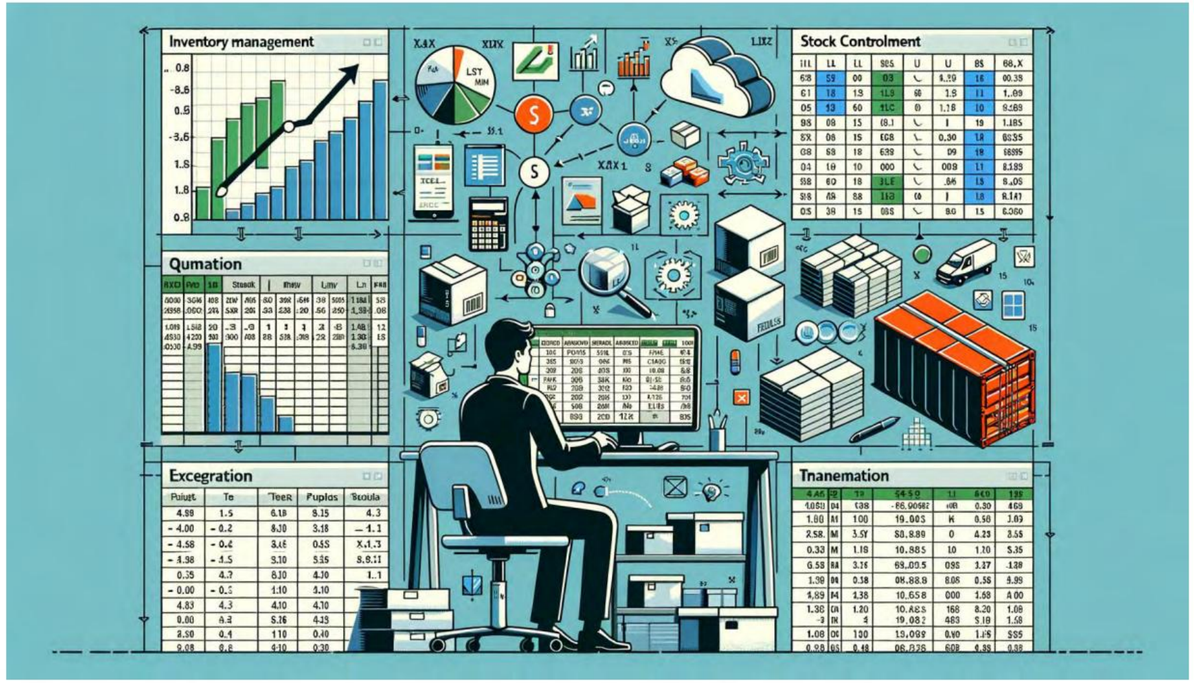
Data Collection and Inventory Preparation

• Energy consumption, transportation, housing, waste, and agricultural

data • Source type and regional differences are as important as quantity •

Data unit and source must be clearly defined



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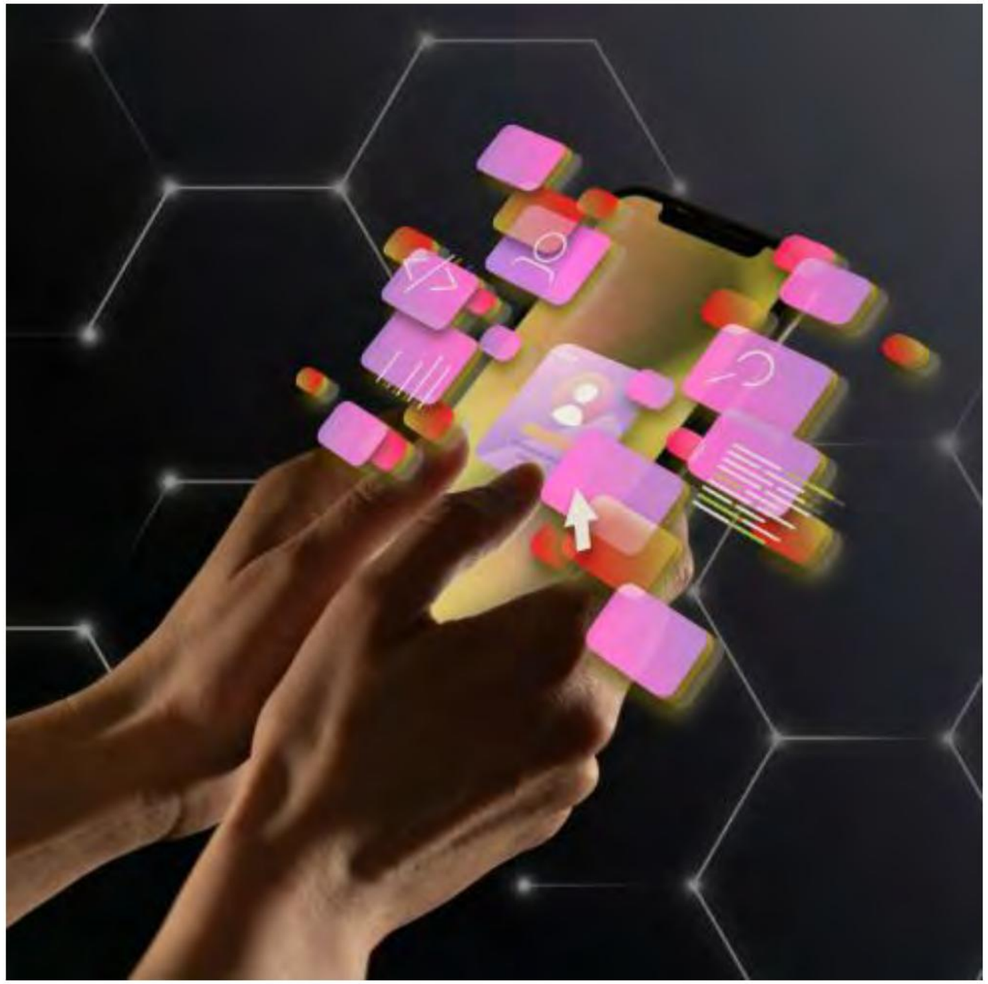
Data Sources and Coordination

- Municipal departments, energy companies, central institutions
- Data: reliable, up-to-date, consistent
- Missing or inconsistent data affects the entire process.



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The Role of Inventory

- It offers a scientific and transparent profile.
- It forms the basis for future analysis and intervention.
- Success accurately identifies needs and revisions.

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Analysis and Goal Setting

• The highest emission sectors are identified •

Realistic and measurable targets are formulated •

Resources, infrastructure, and participation factors are taken into account

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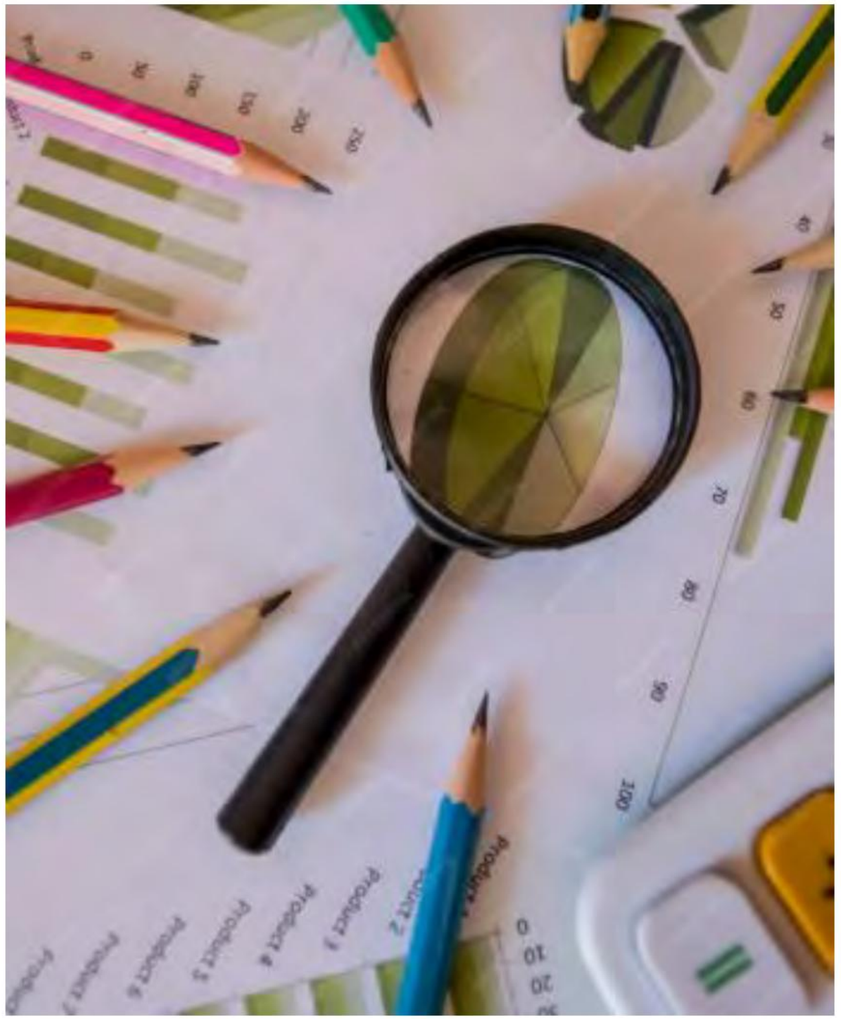
Scenario Analysis

- Politics, technology, behavioral scenarios
- Best-case scenario = technical + economic + social applicability
- To the participant: 'Set a realistic goal for your organization.'

  For example?'



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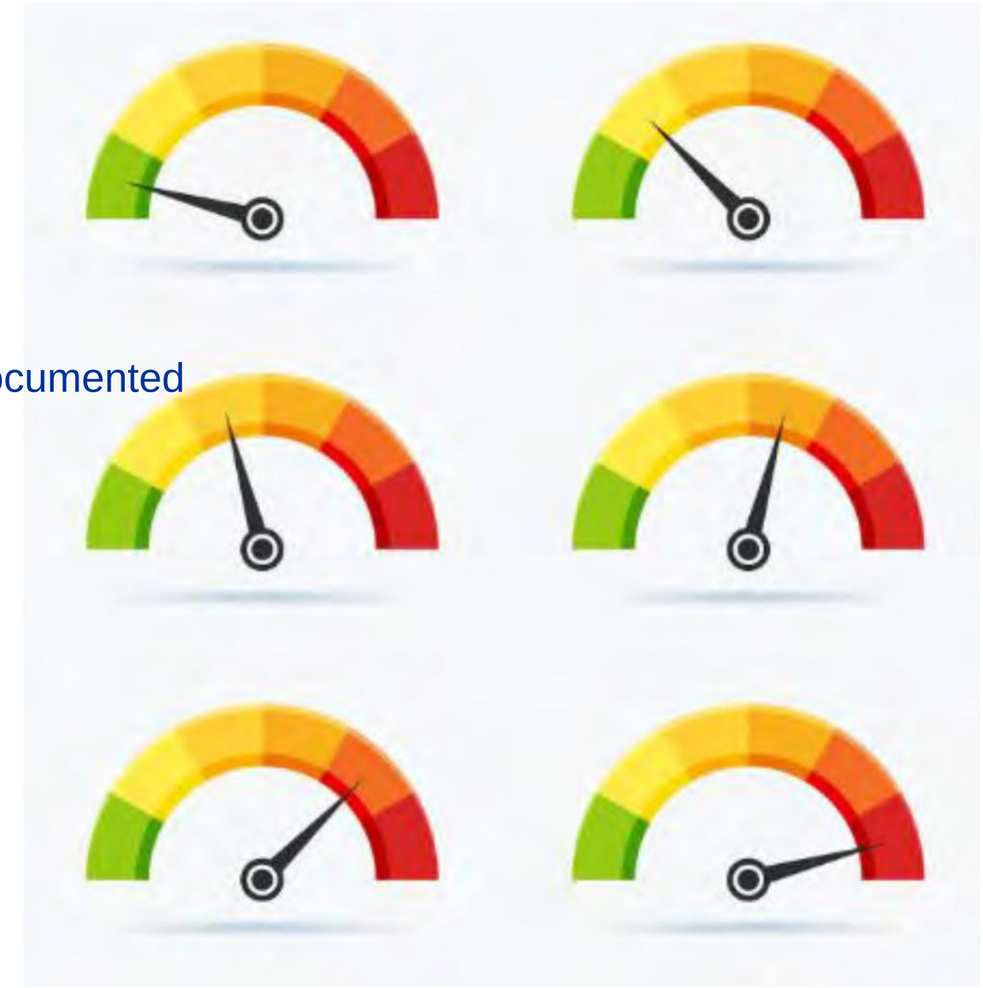
Performance Indicators

• Monitoring indicators are needed for every goal • Improvement occurs through continuous measurement and revision • Failures, as well as successes, must be documented



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Monitoring and Reporting

- Indicators: energy consumption, emission reduction,

etc. • Periodic data + analysis + sharing

- Deviations are identified, the plan is updated

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Online Management

• SECAP is a living system • Monitoring results = new actions • To the participant: 'Is this cycle included in your action plan?'

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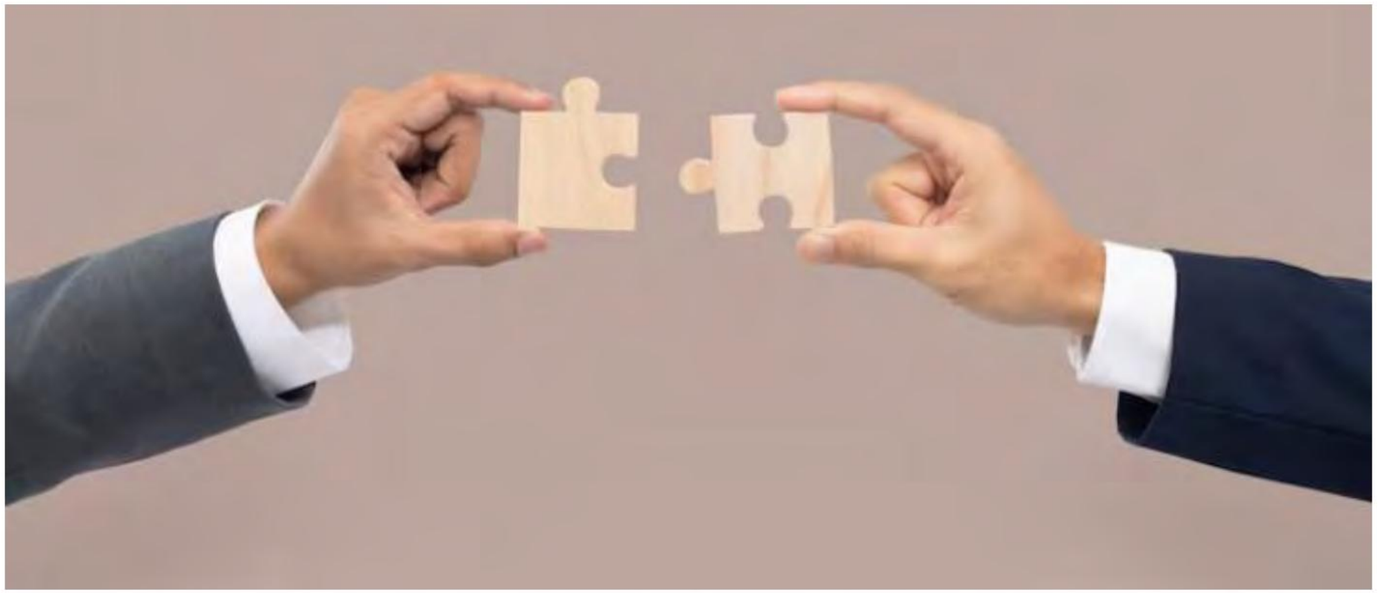
Compliance and Standards

• IPCC, GHG Protocol, ISO 14064 •

Emission methodology, verification, reporting format •

Compliance with EU and national legislation is required



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The Importance of Standards

- EF accuracy, base year selection, transparency period
- SECAP: Must be in a specific format for acceptance on EU platforms.
- Access to funds = compatible technical infrastructure

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Requirements in Türkiye

• Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜýK) and

Ministry methodologies • EU and national

simultaneous alignment target • Local reports = part of national climate policy

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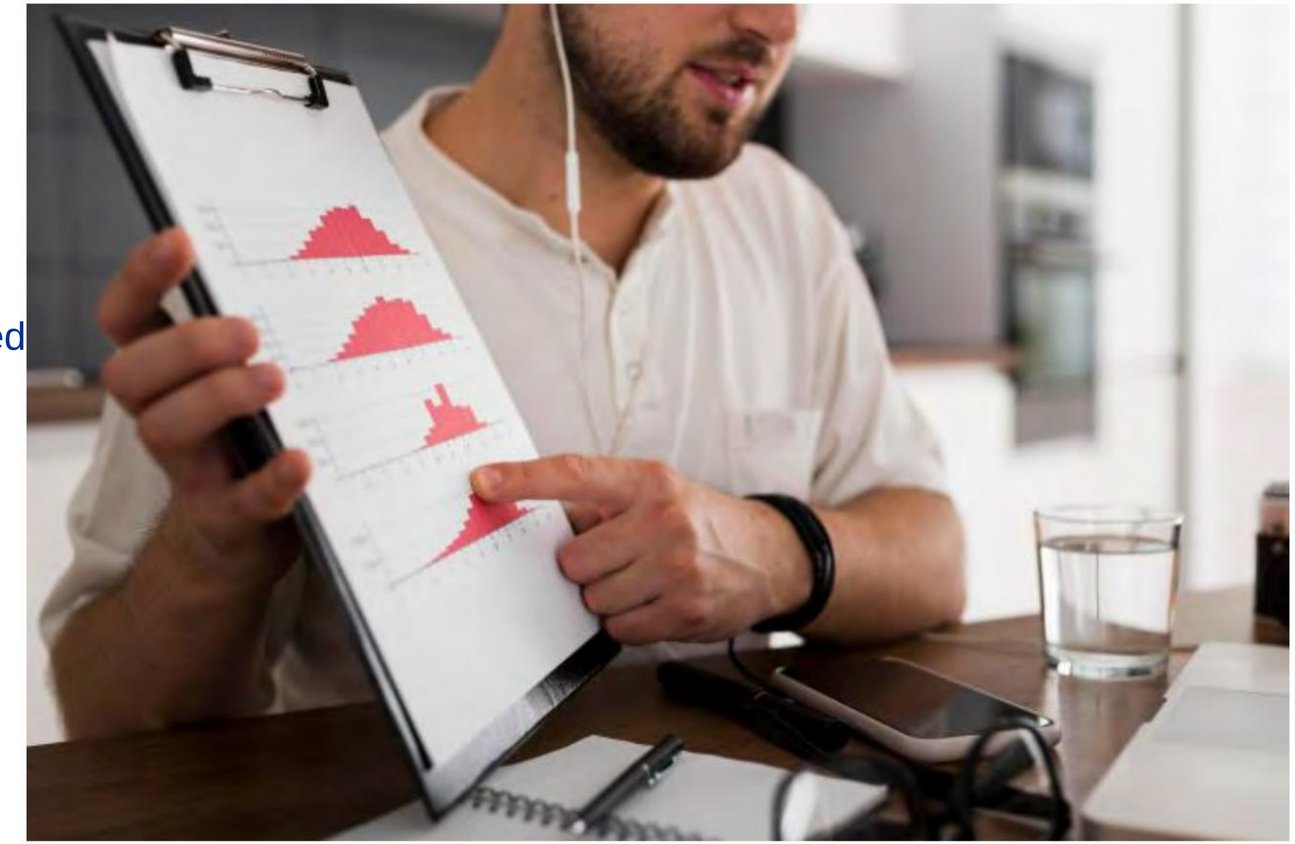
Interpreting the Results

• Technical content + visuals + clear explanations •

Cause-and-effect relationships should be explained

• Successes + problems + lessons learned should be documented



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Report Presentation

• Stakeholder-specific summaries (management, technical, public) • Graphics, infographics, concise explanations • Builds transparency and trust

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Corporate Memory and Continuity

• Reports are carried forward into the future • They fuel strategic decisions • They are fundamental to long-term sustainability

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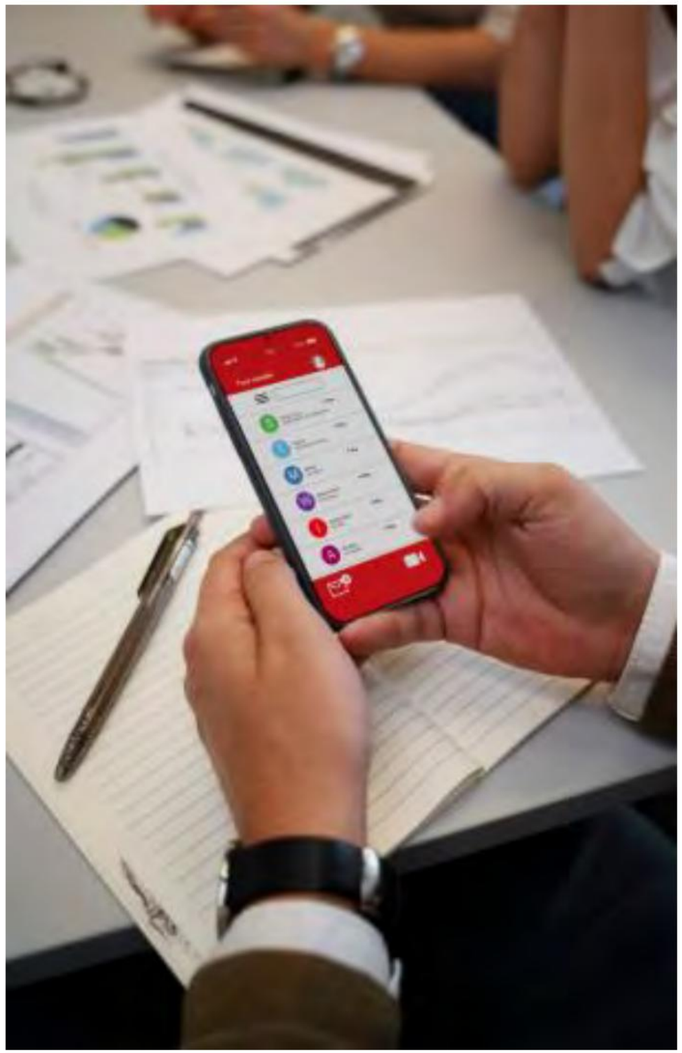
Participatory Application



- Select a component from your own organization.
- Provide an example of how to integrate it into the reporting process. •

Create a presentation proposal suitable for the target audience.

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Thanks!

Question and Answer

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AND WORK IN PLANNING AND MONITORING CLIMATE ACTIONS. UNION

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Module 3: Reporting and Review

Submodule 302: EU and National Climate Policies

301 D: COM and SECAP Framework

Instructor: Yasemin Somuncu

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Agenda

• Local Level Climate Action • EU Harmonization Process

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What is CoM (Covenant of Mayors)?

- 2008 – EU-led initiative to encourage local governments to take climate action
- 2024 – 10,000+ local governments, 60+ countries
- Voluntary but committed: SECAP preparation and reporting •

Powerful tools for local implementation, awareness and stakeholder engagement

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CoM in Türkiye

- Increased participation led by metropolitan cities
- Access to EU funds + international networks •

Leading cities such as Izmir, Gaziantep, and Bursa

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Argument

- 'The Meaning of COM and SECAP for Uzunköprü'

- In your opinion, what opportunities and challenges would SECAP's transformation into a "living roadmap" bring for Uzunköprü?

- What new collaboration and funding opportunities can we realize through your district's participation in CoM?

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What is SECAP? Key Elements

• SECAP: Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan •

Mitigation + adaptation integration • BEI

(Initial Emissions Inventory), risk analysis,

Action and monitoring

• Participatory and data-driven management model

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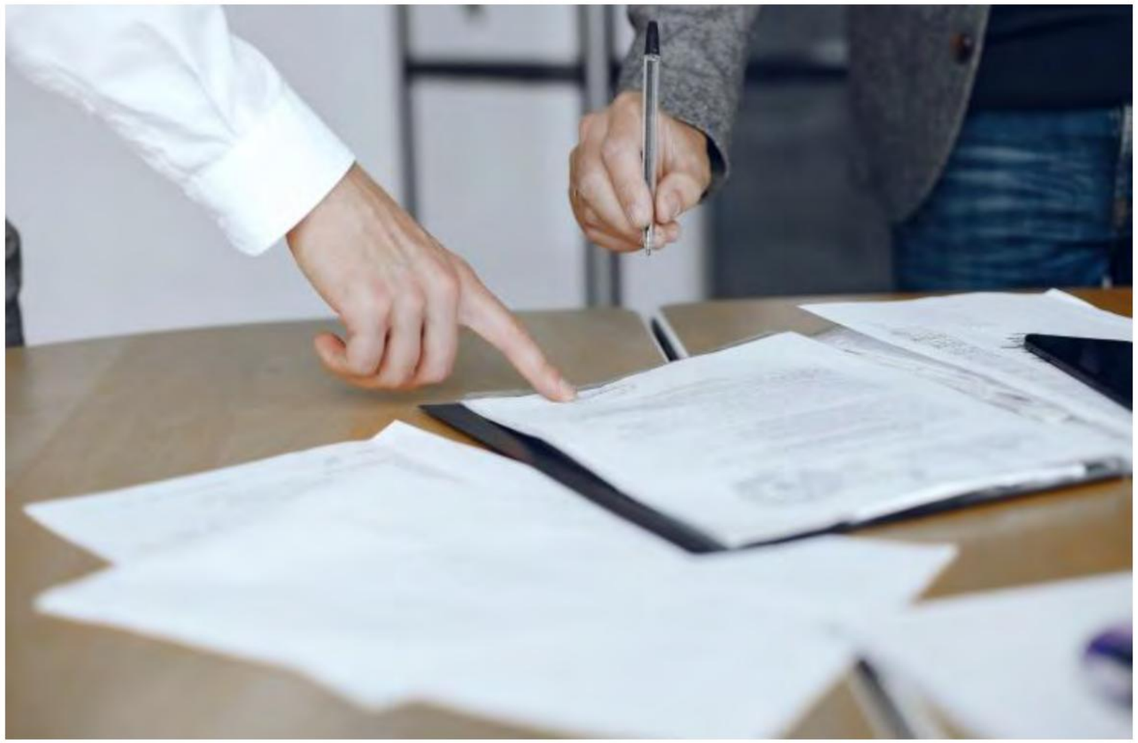
SECAP Components

• Mitigation: renewable energy, efficiency, e-mobility • Compliance: green infrastructure, disaster risk, early warning • Performance indicators and digital monitoring



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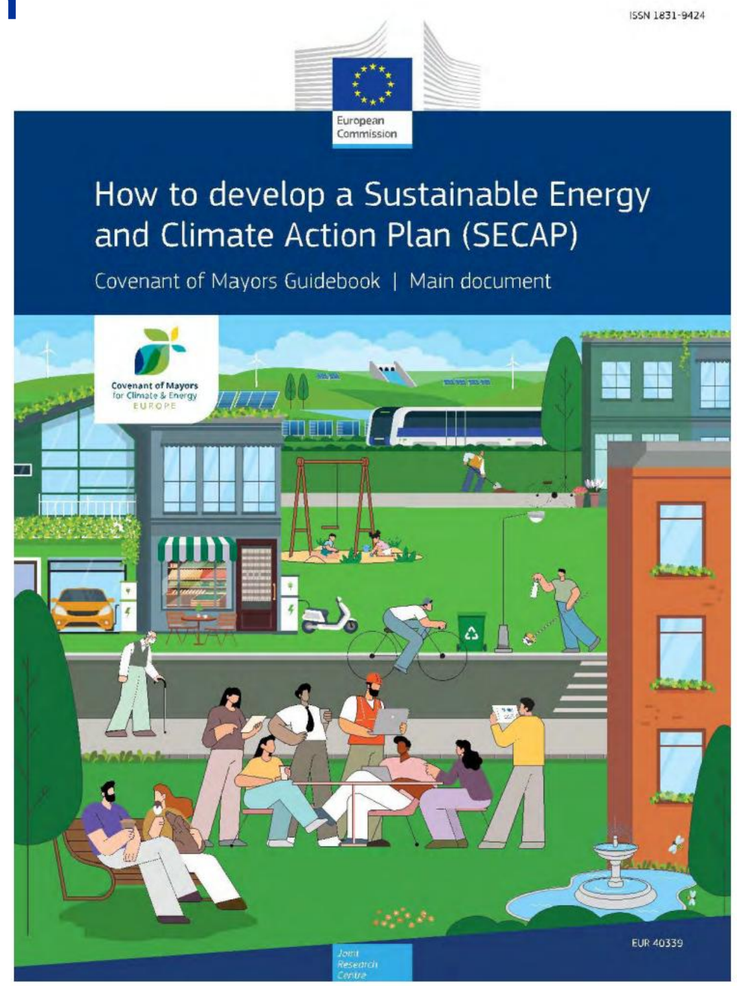
SECAP and EU Legislation

- JRC SECAP Guidebook (2022)
- Fully aligned with the EU's climate neutrality targets • Continuous updating, reporting obligation



https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/JRC142148

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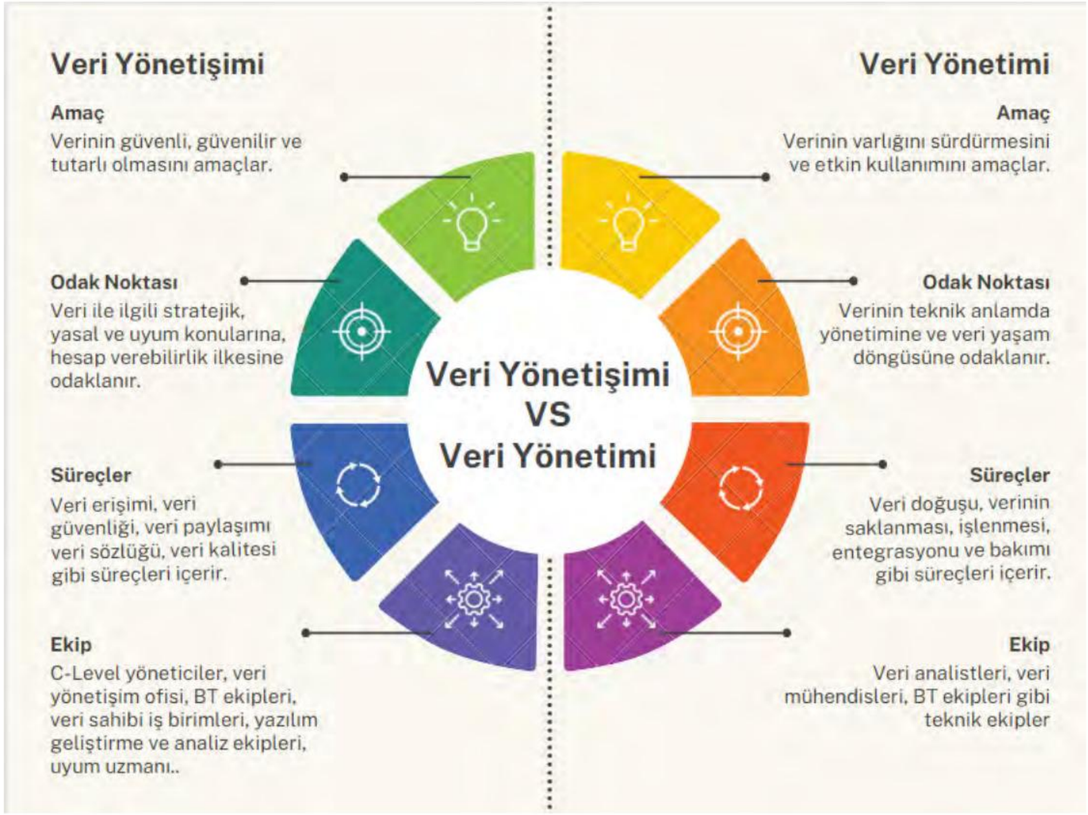
Data Quality and Mapping

- Accurate data = sound planning
- Disaster risks: spatial analysis + prioritization
- Inventory: energy, transportation, waste, industry



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Action Design

• Energy: Solar power plant investment, e-

efficiency • Transportation: Electric fleet, pedestrian+bicycle

infrastructure • Adaptation: Green infrastructure, water management, community resilience

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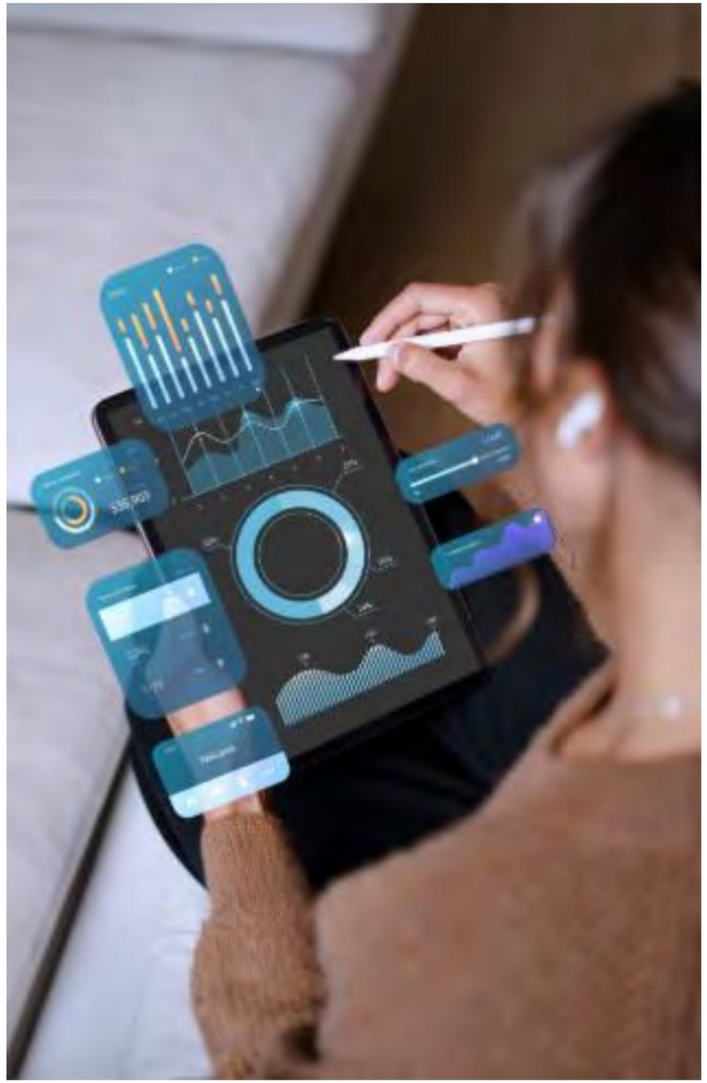
Monitoring and Digital Reporting

• Bi-yearly analysis of actual and planned performance via the CoM portal • Monitoring with indicators + flexible updates



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Opportunities and Responsibilities

- Funding: EU funds, technical support •

Visibility: participation in international networks

- Obligations: reporting, data quality, compliance

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Benefits of Participating in SECAP

• Capacity building, consultancy, project prioritization • Community participation: environmental councils, youth forums • Innovative solutions + climate democracy

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Compliance Monitoring and MRV

- MRV: Monitoring, Reporting, Verification infrastructure
- Numerical indicators + managerial responsibility •

National legislation + EU harmonization proceed together

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Best Practice Examples – EU

• Copenhagen: e-transportation + carbon neutrality target • Barcelona: sponge city, resilient streets • Paris: green roof, cycle path policies

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Best Practices – Türkiye

• Izmir: e-bus, energy efficiency •

Gaziantep: smart city, solar energy •

Bursa: industrial efficiency, carbon footprint

• Kadÿköy: coastal protection, active citizenship

KADIKÖY
KENT DAYANIŞMASI

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New Trends

- Digital monitoring tools
- Zero-emission zones •

Nature-based solutions + energy communities

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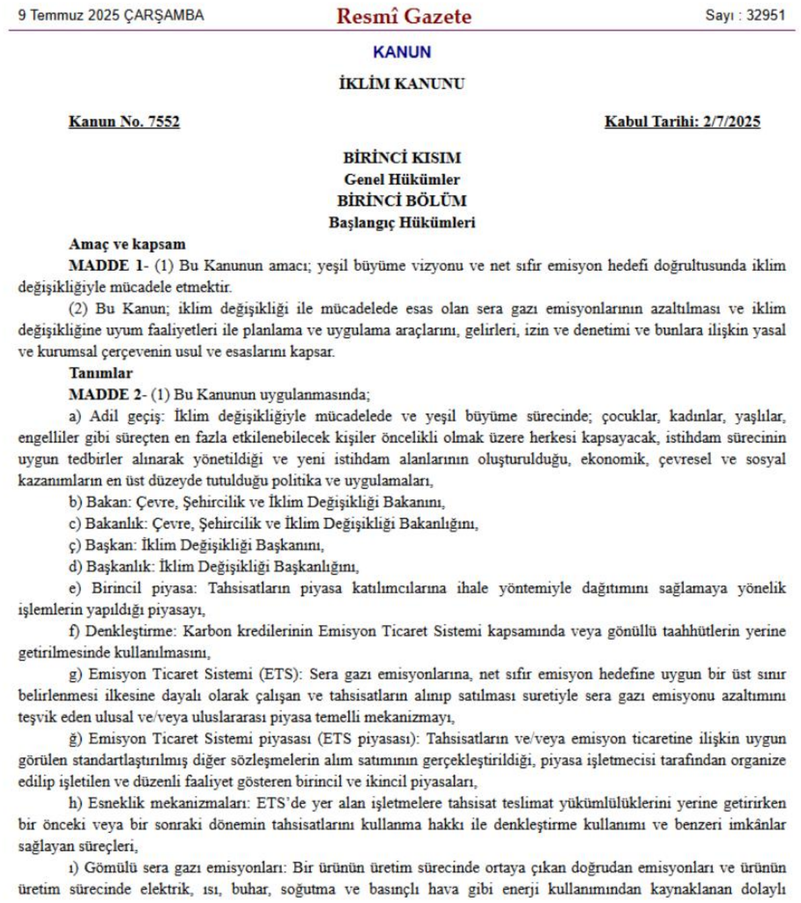
Future Perspectives – Türkiye

https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2025/07/20250709-1.htm

- The Climate Law has entered into force.
- The national SECAP standard will be aligned with the EU.
- Local climate finance models will become more widespread.



9 Temmuz 2025 ÇARŞAMBA — Resmî Gazete — Sayı : 32951

KANUN

İKLİM KANUNU

Kanun No. 7552 — **Kabul Tarihi: 2/7/2025**

BİRİNCİ KISIM
Genel Hükümler
BİRİNCİ BÖLÜM
Başlangıç Hükümleri

Amaç ve kapsam

MADDE 1- (1) Bu Kanunun amacı; yeşil büyüme vizyonu ve net sıfır emisyon hedefi doğrultusunda iklim değişikliğiyle mücadele etmektir.

(2) Bu Kanun; iklim değişikliği ile mücadelede esas olan sera gazı emisyonlarının azaltılması ve iklim değişikliğine uyum faaliyetleri ile planlama ve uygulama araçlarını, gelirleri, izin ve denetimi ve bunlara ilişkin yasal ve kurumsal çerçevenin usul ve esaslarını kapsar.

Tanımlar

MADDE 2- (1) Bu Kanunun uygulanmasında;

a) Adil geçiş: İklim değişikliğiyle mücadelede ve yeşil büyüme sürecinde; çocuklar, kadınlar, yaşlılar, engelliler gibi süreçten en fazla etkilenebilecek kişiler öncelikli olmak üzere herkesi kapsayacak, istihdam sürecinin uygun tedbirler alınarak yönetildiği ve yeni istihdam alanlarının oluşturulduğu, ekonomik, çevresel ve sosyal kazanımların en üst düzeyde tutulduğu politika ve uygulamaları,

b) Bakan: Çevre, Şehircilik ve İklim Değişikliği Bakanını,

c) Bakanlık: Çevre, Şehircilik ve İklim Değişikliği Bakanlığını,

ç) Başkan: İklim Değişikliği Başkanını,

d) Başkanlık: İklim Değişikliği Başkanlığını,

e) Birincil piyasa: Tahsisatların piyasa katılımcılarına ihale yöntemiyle dağıtımını sağlamaya yönelik işlemlerin yapıldığı piyasayı,

f) Denkleştirme: Karbon kredilerinin Emisyon Ticaret Sistemi kapsamında veya gönüllü taahhütlerin yerine getirilmesinde kullanılmasını,

g) Emisyon Ticaret Sistemi (ETS): Sera gazı emisyonlarına, net sıfır emisyon hedefine uygun bir üst sınır belirlenmesi ilkesine dayalı olarak çalışan ve tahsisatların alınıp satılması suretiyle sera gazı emisyonu azaltımını teşvik eden ulusal ve/veya uluslararası piyasa temelli mekanizmayı,

ğ) Emisyon Ticaret Sistemi piyasası (ETS piyasası): Tahsisatların ve/veya emisyon ticaretine ilişkin uygun görülen standartlaştırılmış diğer sözleşmelerin alım satımının gerçekleştirildiği, piyasa işletmecisi tarafından organize edilip işletilen ve düzenli faaliyet gösteren birincil ve ikincil piyasaları,

h) Esneklik mekanizmaları: ETS'de yer alan işletmelere tahsisat teslimat yükümlülüklerini yerine getirirken bir önceki veya bir sonraki dönemin tahsisatlarını kullanma hakkı ile denkleştirme kullanımı ve benzeri imkânlar sağlayan süreçleri,

ı) Gömülü sera gazı emisyonları: Bir ürünün üretim sürecinde ortaya çıkan doğrudan emisyonları ve ürünün üretim sürecinde elektrik, ısı, buhar, soğutma ve basınçlı hava gibi enerji kullanımından kaynaklanan dolaylı

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Argument

- 'What are the next steps for Uzunköprü Municipality regarding SECAP?'

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Thanks!

Question and Answer

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AND WORK IN PLANNING AND MONITORING CLIMATE ACTIONS. UNION

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Module 3: Reporting and Review

Submodule 302: EU and National Climate Policies

302 E: EU-Türkiye Comparison

Instructor: Yasemin Somuncu

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Agenda

- Policies
- Emissions
- Sectors
- Financing
- MRV

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Overview of Climate Policies

• EU ÿ Climate strategies since 1990; accelerated with the 2019 Green Deal • 2050: Climate neutrality target

• 2030: 55% emission reduction target •

Türkiye ÿ 2021 Paris Agreement ratification •

2023 NDC: 41% reduction target

• 2053 Net Zero Vision

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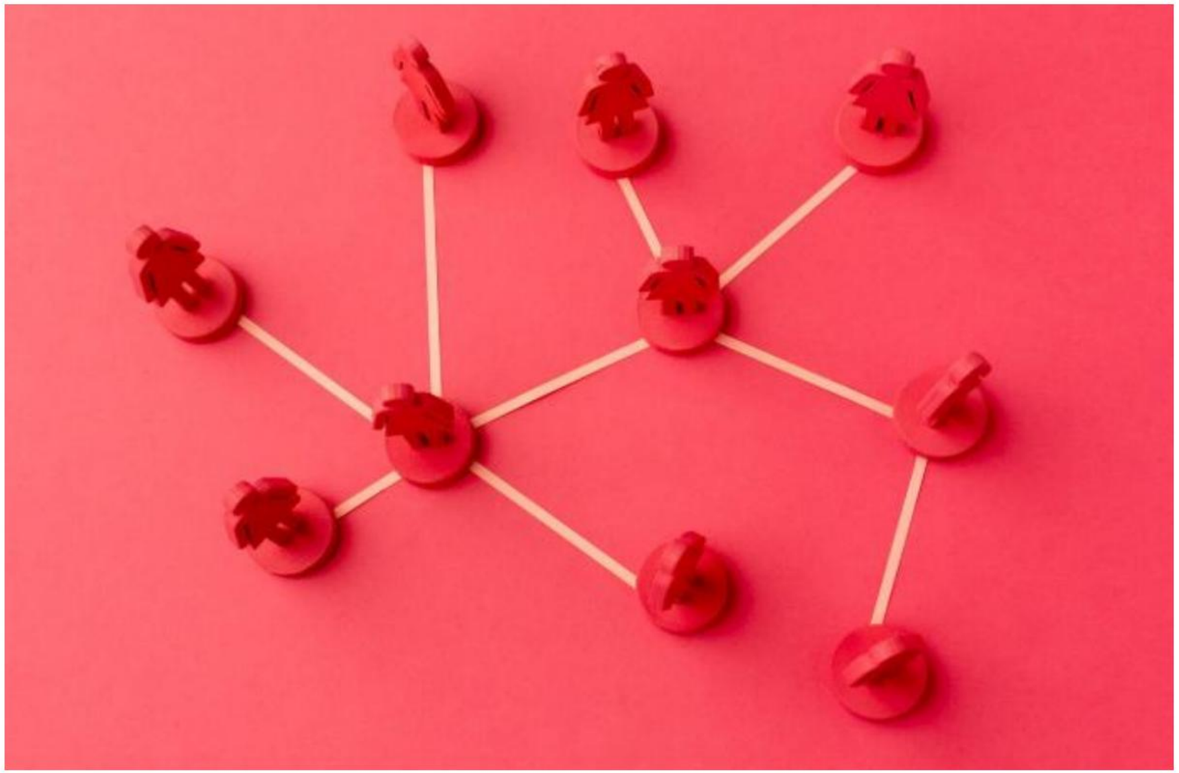
Bindingness and Strategic Approach

- EU policies are legally binding and subject to oversight.
- Policies in Turkey are largely based on voluntarism.
- This situation creates differences in monitoring and reporting processes.



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Strategic Differences and Partnerships

- EU: Fit for 55, CBAM, Green Financing,

  Digital Climate Monitoring
- Türkiye: flexible adaptation process, financing and technology transfer objective
- Common focus: energy transformation, efficiency, social awareness

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Emission Reduction Policies – EU Perspective

• Significant reductions were achieved in sectors covered by

ETS • Fit for 55 expanded areas such as buildings, transportation, and

agriculture • Clean technology and carbon capture solutions are being encouraged

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Emission Reduction Policies – A Turkish Perspective

- Investments in renewable energy are increasing.
- The transition process from fossil fuels is slower.
- National ETS infrastructure is being developed; Türkiye Carbon Draft Regulation on Lending and Equalization and The draft regulation on Turkey's Emissions Trading System has been published.
- The Climate Law has come into effect.

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CBAM and ETS Alignment Process

- Türkiye will be the most affected under the CBAM. between countries
- Compliance is mandatory in sectors such as iron and steel, cement, and aluminum.
- The domestic ETS system is being designed to facilitate this integration.

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Energy Policies – The EU and Türkiye

- EU: Target of 40% renewables in 2023 and 50% in 2030.
- Türkiye: 56% renewables (2023)
- EU: smart grid and storage systems investment
- Türkiye: grid modernization and small-scale solar power projects

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Transportation Policies and Electric Vehicles

- EU: Target of stopping sales of new vehicles with internal combustion engines by 2035.
- Türkiye: electric vehicle production (TOGG), 120,000 EVs, increase in charging infrastructure.
- Transition to electric vehicles in public transportation annoyed

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Digitalization and Green Transformation

- EU: Digital Carbon Tracking,
  AI integration in MRV systems • Türkiye:

Data infrastructure is developing, CoM–

The transition to SECAP portals has begun.

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Financing Models – EU

- €1 trillion investment target (2030)
- European Climate Bank, Horizon Europe, Just Transition Fund • Green Bonds and sustainable loan systems

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Financing – Türkiye

- $1.5 billion in climate finance (2023)
- Projects funded by TKYB, IPA, and the

World Bank • Financing programs for municipalities are still limited

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Green Financing and Corporate Structures

• The EU is implementing a Sustainable Finance Taxonomy. •

Legislation is evolving in Turkey, but private sector access is limited. •

Green Bond applications are at the pilot stage.

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MRV – Monitoring, Reporting, Verification

- EU: Digital MRV systems integrated with ETS
- Turkey: A basic inventory system exists under the coordination of TURKSTAT (Turkish Statistical Institute).
- MRV implementation with the 2024 Climate Law will become mandatory

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MRV and Local Governments

• EU: Digital and indicator-based monitoring in CoM and SECAP systems •

Turkey: The number of municipalities implementing SECAP

is increasing • Data currency and accuracy issues are common

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Social Participation and Climate Justice

- EU: Social protection mechanisms through the Just Transition

Fund • Turkey: Awareness projects with NGOs, women's and youth groups

- Community-based planning is not yet widespread

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Argument

- 'What step should your organization take in this integration process?'

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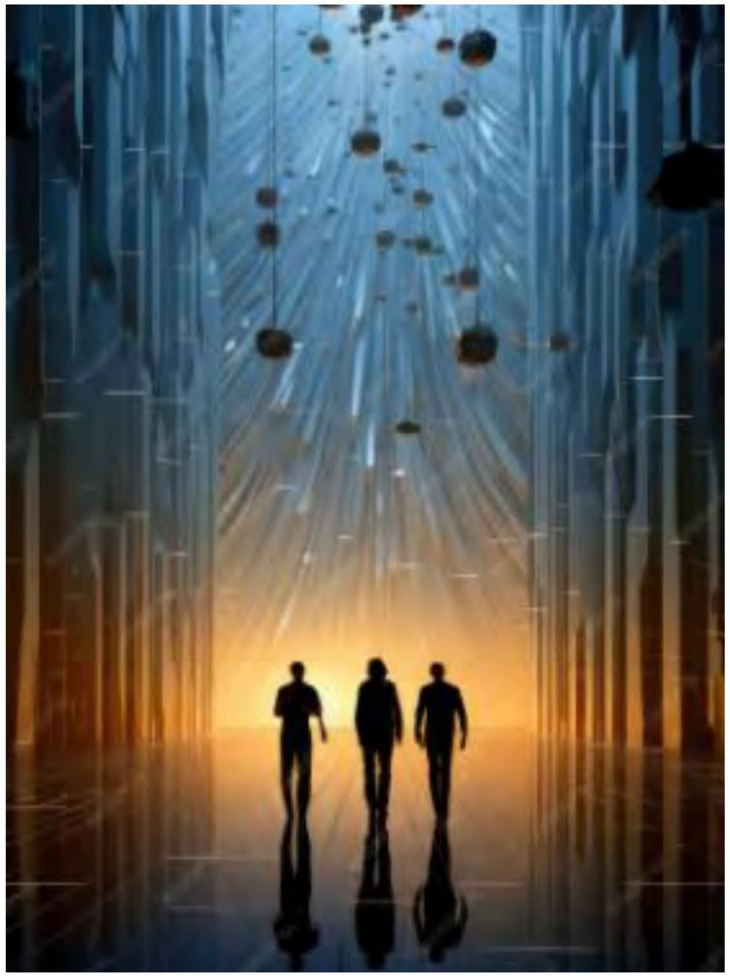
Future Perspectives and Partnerships

- Joint investment and R&D projects
- New calls for proposals under Horizon Europe and IPA III
- Mutual capacity building and digital climate monitoring infrastructure



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Question and Answer

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AND WORK IN PLANNING AND MONITORING CLIMATE ACTIONS. UNION

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Module 3: Reporting and Review

Submodule 302: EU and National Climate Policies

301C: EU Green Deal

Instructor: Yasemin Somuncu

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Agenda

- Policy Structure
- Sectors
- CBAM
- Financing
- Turkish Harmony

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EU Green Deal: Aims and Framework

• 2050 target: Climate-neutral Europe

• 2030 interim target: 55% emission reduction (compared to 1990 levels) • Fit for 55 packages: integration of targets into legislation • Energy, industry, transport, agriculture, digitalization and social dimensions

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Green Deal: Strategic Goals

• Clean energy and carbon pricing •

Circular economy and sustainable production

• Farm-to-table and biodiversity strategies •

CBAM and just transition mechanisms

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Social Implications

• Just transition: retraining, social protection •

New employment opportunities supported by digital and green innovation • European Climate Bank and green financing tools

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Argument

- 'Do you think climate neutrality is purely an environmental goal?'

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Sectoral Policies – Energy

• 2030: Target of 42.5% renewable energy share • Reduction of fossil fuels, investments in green hydrogen • Energy efficiency directives: focused on buildings and industry transformation

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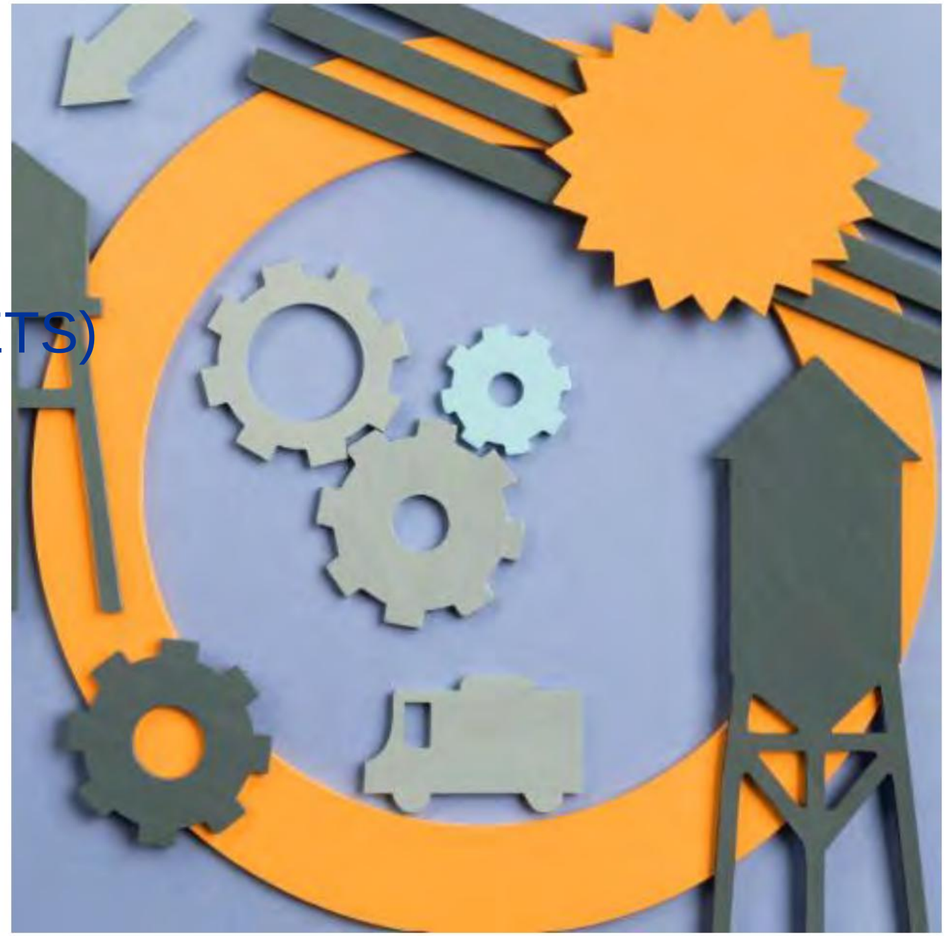
Sectoral Policies – Industry

• Industrial Emissions Directive •

Eco-design and lifecycle standards •

Expansion of the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS)



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Sectoral Policies – Transportation

- 2035: The end of new gasoline and diesel vehicle sales • Electric vehicle incentives, zero-emission zones
- Digitalization in logistics and the use of alternative fuels

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Sectoral Policies – Agriculture

• Farm-to-Table strategy •

Reduction of pesticides, fertilizers, and

antibiotics • Organic farming and food waste prevention

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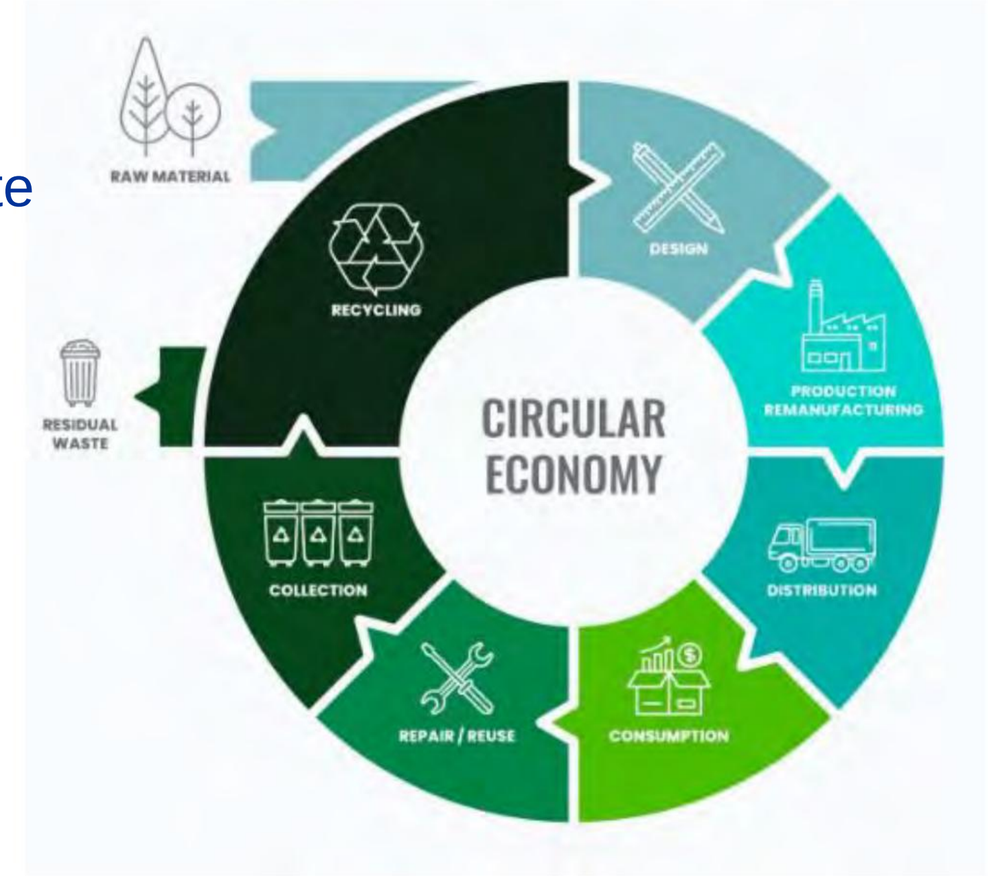
Sectoral Policies – Circular Economy

- Recycling, reuse, zero waste • Special regulations for electronic, textile, and construction waste
- Resource-efficient production and consumption



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CBAM: Mechanism and Purpose

- Border Carbon Adjustment (CBAM): preventing carbon leakage
- Carbon cost offsetting in non-EU production • Full implementation from 2026

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CBAM: Scope and Operation

- Sectors: cement, iron and steel, aluminum, fertilizers, electricity, hydrogen
- Mandatory reporting and purchase of CBAM certificate •

Certificate price: Indexed to the EU ETS

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CBAM and Türkiye

• Turkey: High-risk country for exports to the EU •

Sectors: iron and steel, cement, aluminum, chemicals •

Compliance: carbon footprint measurement, MRV, clean production

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Argument

- 'What would be the first step in your organization to comply with CBAM?'

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Green Financing

• €1 trillion investment target (by 2030) • European Climate Bank, green bonds, sustainable loans

• EU Taxonomy of Sustainable Finance

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Innovation and R&D

• Horizon Europe support •

Clean energy, storage, low-carbon industries •

Public-private partnership and start-up incentives

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Digitalization Policies

- Smart grids, IoT energy management
- Big data, digital carbon accounting •

Industry 4.0 and digital passport applications

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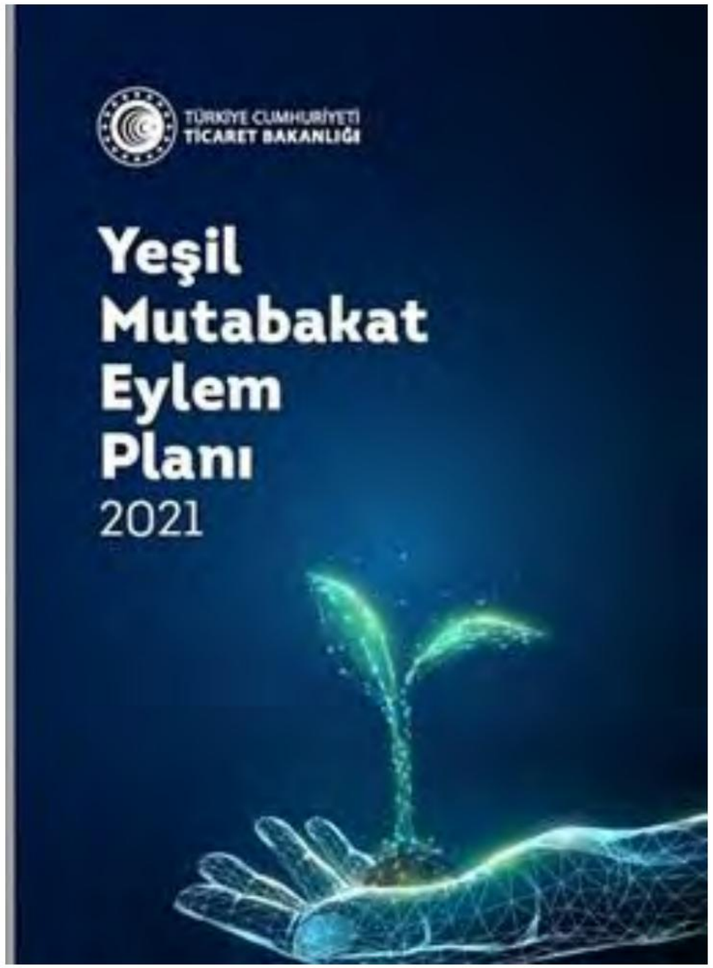
Türkiye's Adaptation – Action Plan

- 2021: Ministry of Trade Green Deal Action Plan • 9 chapters, 32 actions
- Focuses on CBAM, circular economy, financing, and digitalization



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Current Adaptation Process

https://iklim.gov.tr/taslaklar-i-2124

- 41% export rate to the EU •

Training in 50+ sectors, CBAM roadmaps •

Preparations for Turkey's Emissions Trading System (ETS)

TÜRKİYE EMİSYON TİCARET SİSTEMİ YÖNETMELİĞİ TASLAĞI

BİRİNCİ KISIM

Genel Hükümler

BİRİNCİ BÖLÜM

Başlangıç Hükümleri

Amaç

MADDE 1 – (1) Bu yönetmeliğin amacı, sera gazı emisyonlarının izlenmesi, raporlanması ve doğrulanması ile Emisyon Ticaret Sisteminin uygulanmasına dair usul ve esasları düzenlemektir.

Kapsam

MADDE 2 – (1) Bu yönetmelik,

a) EK-1'deki listede yer alan faaliyetlerden kaynaklanan sera gazı emisyonlarının izlenmesi, raporlanması ve doğrulanması iş ve işlemleri ile doğrulayıcı kuruluşların ve işletmelerin yükümlülüklerinin belirlenmesine dair usul ve esaslar ile;

b) Emisyon Ticaret Sisteminde kapsama dahil faaliyetleri, Emisyon Ticaret Sisteminin uygulanabilmesine ilişkin iş ve işlemleri, bu iş ve işlemleri gerçekleştiren gerçek ve tüzel kişiler ile yetkili mercilerin yetki ve sorumluluklarını kapsar.

(2) Araştırmanın yapıldığı, yeni ürün ve proseslerin geliştirildiği ve test edildiği tesisler

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Current Policies and Projects

- NDC 2023: Target of a 41% reduction
- 2053 Net Zero Vision • Zero

waste, green industrial zones, smart agriculture, digital MRV

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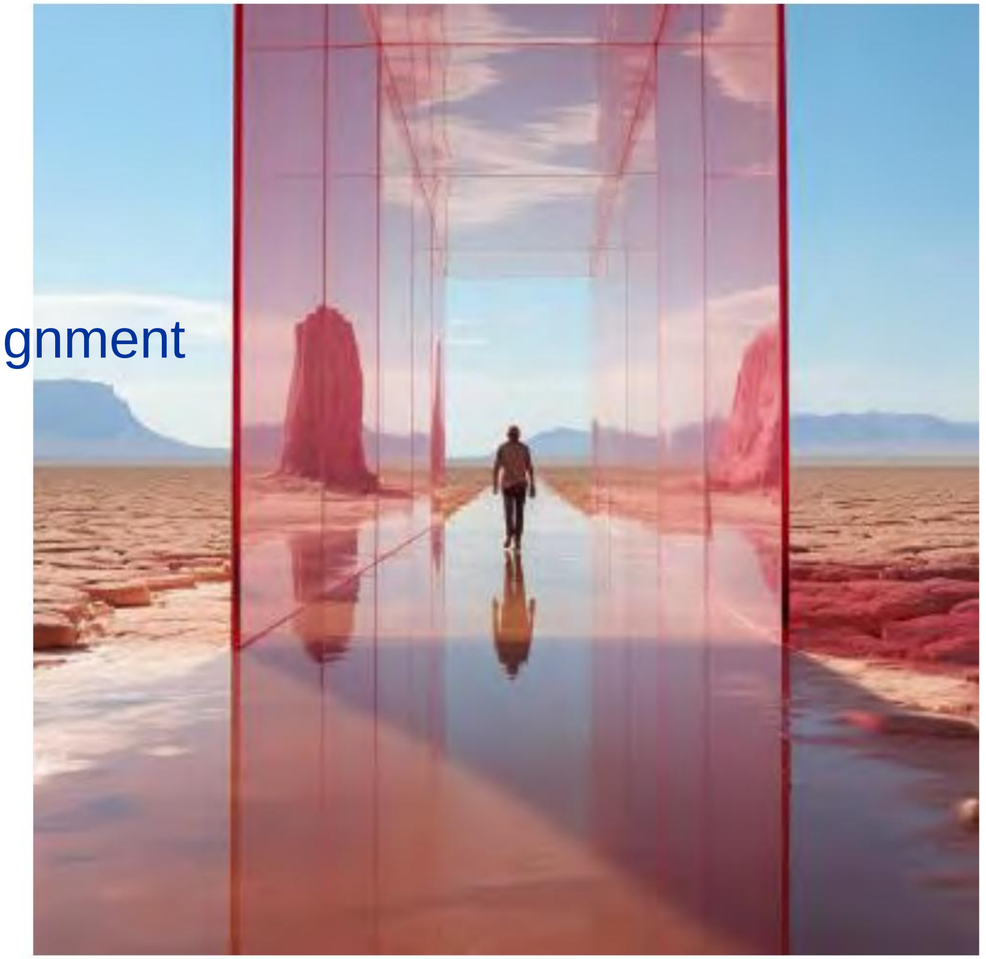
Future Perspective

• 2025: ETS implementation, mandatory digital

MRV • 2026: Expansion of CBAM

scope • Green employment, new funds, deepening EU alignment



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Argument

- 'What is the most critical compliance step in your organization within the last two years?'

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Question and Answer

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AND WORK IN PLANNING AND MONITORING CLIMATE ACTIONS. UNION

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Module 3: Reporting and Review

Submodule 302: EU and National Climate Policies

302B: NDC and 2053 Targets

Instructor: Yasemin Somuncu

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Agenda

- National Contribution Statement
- Net Zero
- MRV Process

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What is NDC and its Global Significance?

- NDC: Nationally Determined Contribution (National Contribution) (Statement)
- The basic structure of the Paris Agreement stone
- Each country sets its targets according to its economic and social capacity.
- It encompasses the dimensions of mitigation, adaptation, financing, and technology .

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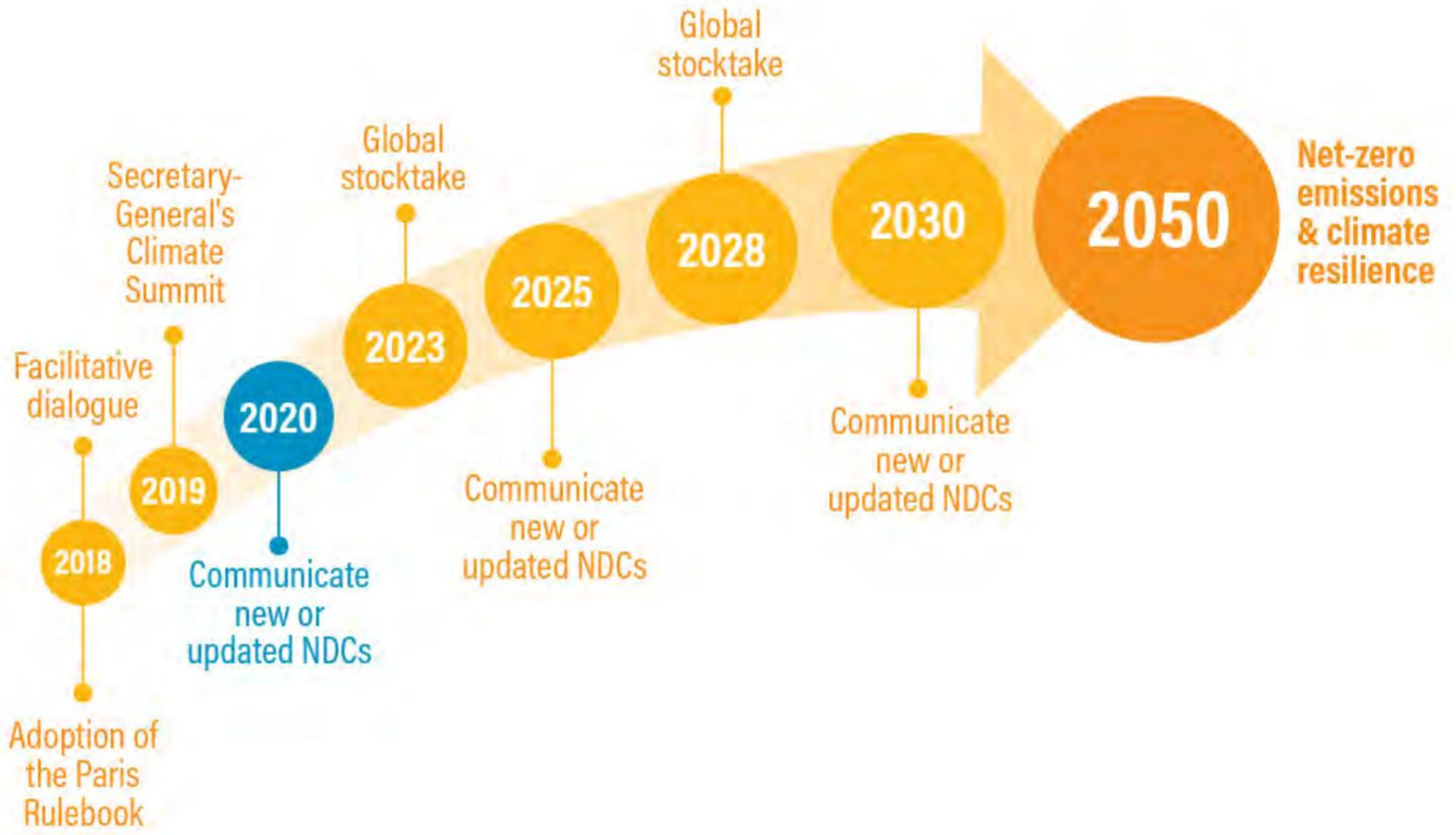
NDC – Conceptual Emphasis

- Bottom-up approach: adaptation to national conditions.
- Transparency, accountability, progress tracking
- Linked to the goal of limiting global temperature increase to 1.5°C



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Participant Interaction

- 'Why is each country's NDC different?'
- Does your organization have similar commitments?

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Türkiye's First NDC

- Presented in 2015 under the Paris Agreement
- Reduction from growth to 21% by 2030
- Energy, transportation, agriculture, industry, waste, land use sectors

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Essential Elements in the First NDC

• Not absolute reduction, but a slowdown compared to the reference scenario •

Prioritization of renewable energy, efficiency, and green transportation •

Adaptation targets in agriculture, disaster management, and water resources

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Fair Burden Sharing and Participation

- Emphasis on financing, technology transfer and capacity building.
- Multi-stakeholder participation and monitoring-reporting

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2053 Net Zero Emissions Target

- 2021 – Announcement of net zero target
- Not zero emissions: emissions + sink = equilibrium
- The goal is a carbon-neutral society and economy .

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2053 Roadmap

- Sectors: energy, industry, transportation, agriculture, waste
- Strategies: renewable energy investments, phasing out coal, zero waste
- Carbon capture technologies and natural sinks

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Compliance with the Green Deal

• Integration with EU policies •

Carbon market, border carbon regulations •

Goals combined with sustainable development

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Participant Discussion

- 'Is the 2053 target realistic?'

- What is your own organization like?

  Does it contribute to or is it affected by?

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2023 NDC Update

• New target: 41% reduction (by 2030) • Quantitative increase + sectoral and institutional deepening • Strengthening MRV systems

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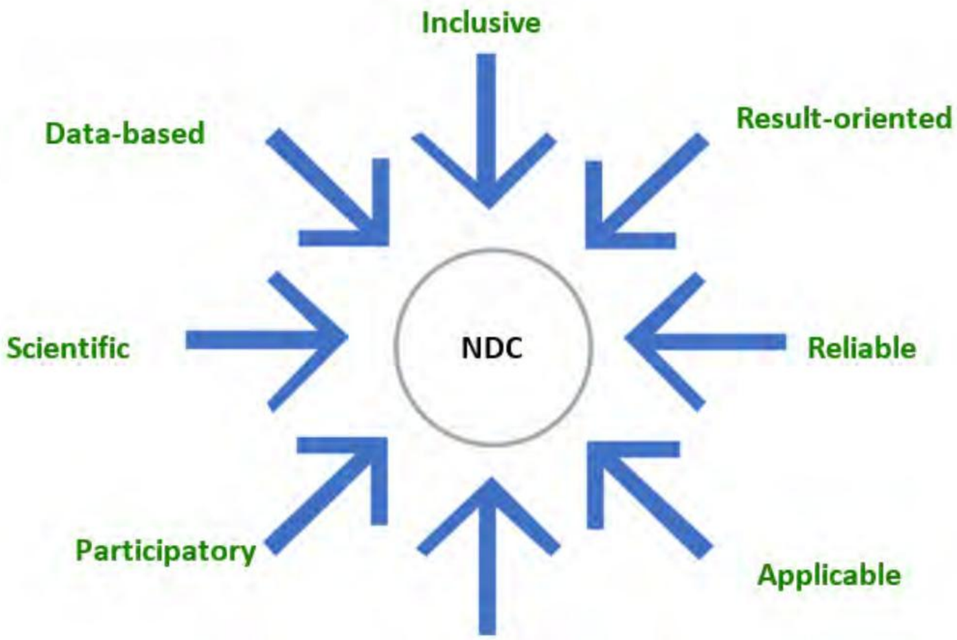
Updated NDC – Major Changes

• Energy: increase in renewable power, phasing out fossil fuels • Transportation: electric vehicles, transformation in public transport • Industry: clean production, circular economy



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Compatibility Component and Resilience

- Agricultural drought, water management, disaster resilience
- Ecosystem and biodiversity strengthening
- Local adaptation plans against natural disasters

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Advanced MRV and Application

- Indicator-based roadmap for each sector
- Monitoring in compliance with the EU – reporting system
- Finance and technology mechanisms within NDC

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MRV – Monitoring and Reporting

• MRV: Monitoring, Reporting, Verification • Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜýK) inventory + sectoral reports • Indicator-based performance tracking

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Corporate Responsibilities

- Ministry coordination
- Municipalities, sector representatives, private sector
- Shared digital system and continuous updating

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Transformation in Local Governments

• SECAP mandatory compliance • Participatory planning, open data policies • Social awareness and compliance projects

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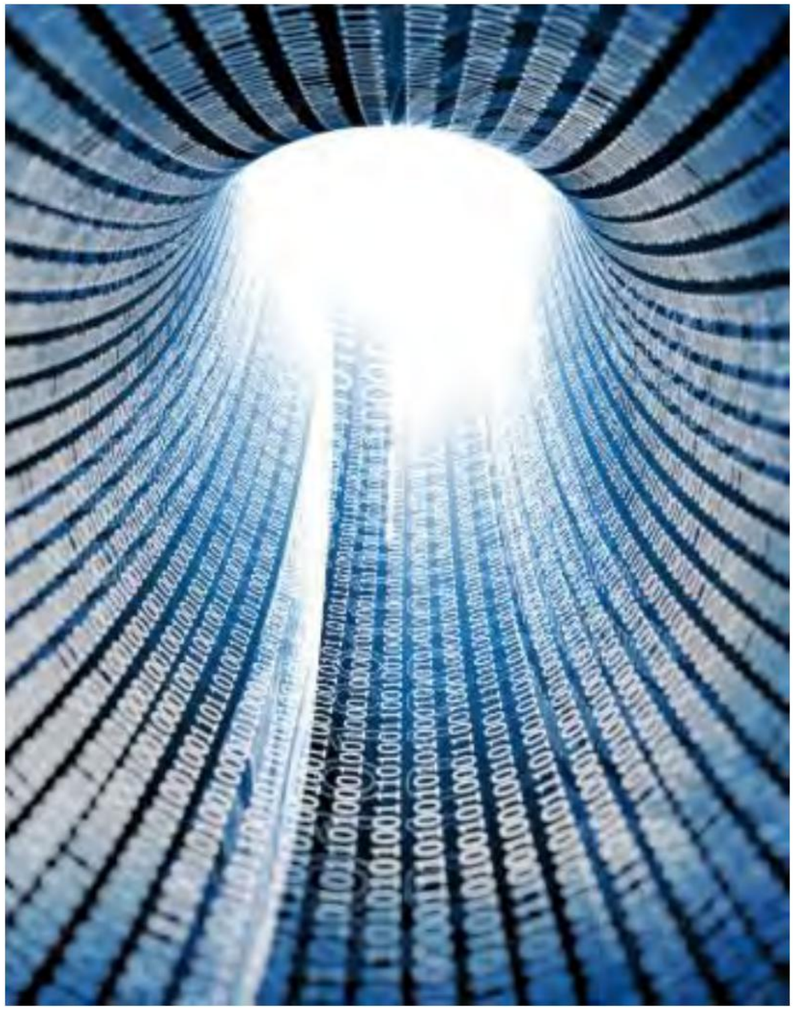
Future Perspective

• Carbon markets and pricing systems • Just transition: employment, education, inequality reduction • Digitalization, innovation, private sector participation



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Participant Application

- Target in your own sector –

  Extract application-indicator instance

- A shared group evaluation is conducted.

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Source

- IPCC AR6, Paris Agreement •

Turkey NDC Documents (2015, 2023) •

Introduction of the 2053 Net Zero Target

- Turkish Statistical Institute Greenhouse Gas Statistics (2024)
- UN CC: Learn and CoM Platforms

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Thanks!

Question and Answer

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SUSTAINABLE ENERGY IN THE BLACK SEA BASIN

AND WORK IN PLANNING AND MONITORING CLIMATE ACTIONS. UNION

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Module 3: Reporting and Review

Submodule 302: EU and National Climate Policies

302 A: Development of Türkiye's Climate Policies

Instructor: Yasemin Somuncu

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Agenda

- History
- Legislation
- Strategy •

Future Perspective

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History of Climate Policies in Türkiye

• 1992 – Rio Summit – Sustainable Development Initiative • 2001 – Became a party to the UNFCCC • 2004 – First Sustainable Development Inventories

• 2009 – Became a party to the Kyoto Protocol • 2015 – Paris Agreement signed • 2021 – Paris Agreement ratification, new phase • 2025 – Climate Law

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The Multidimensionality of Climate Policy

• Initially environmentally focused ÿ gradually integrated with economy, energy, and development • Multi-stakeholder structure including municipalities, NGOs, and the private sector

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National Strategies and Institutional Structure

• National Strategy Document (2010-2023)

• Action Plan (2011-2023): targets + indicators + timeline •

Ministry ÿ Climate Change Presidency established in 2021 • Roles of

the Ministries of Energy and Agriculture, Turkish

Statistical Institute (TÜÿK) • Climate Law ÿ Enacted in 2025

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Corporate Coordination

- Climate Change and Air Management Coordination Board
- SECAP preparation for municipalities
- New themes: climate finance, green transition

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Legislation and International Commitments

- UNFCCC (2001) ÿ Kyoto (2009) ÿ Paris (2015–2021)
- 2030 target: limiting emission growth •

Environmental Law, Renewable Energy Law, Energy Efficiency Law

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Updating Legislation

• Compliant with EU acquis •

Low-carbon technologies in transport, building performance, industrial emissions • Article 56 of the Constitution – environmental protection obligation

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Climate Law

- Climate Law since 2021

  The studies ÿ came into effect in 2025 • Will cover the environment, energy, agriculture, and transportation sectors.

- To concretize constitutional responsibility within a legal framework.

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Policy Documents and Action Plans

- National Strategy + Action Plan
- National Energy Efficiency Plan •

Documents on waste, transportation, renewable energy and forestry

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MRV System in Action Plans

- Monitoring, reporting and verification
- Process tracking with performance indicators
- Corporate capacity + awareness + financing dimensions

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New Documents

- Climate Law
- National Contribution

Statement (NDC) • Green Deal

Action Plan • SECAP obligation for municipalities

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The Dynamic Nature of Plans

- 'Why do you think these plans should be kept up-to-date?'

- Policies are not just documents, they are a tool for governance.

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Recent Developments and the Future

- 2053 Net Zero target (after 2021) •

Energy transformation – solar and wind investments

- Zero Waste, green infrastructure, circular economy

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Application Examples

• Metropolitan municipalities are preparing SECAP (Security Environment Improvement Plan), Edirne Uzunköprü Municipality's SECAP has been approved • EBRD, EU-supported climate projects

• Transportation, agriculture, and industrial projects that reduce carbon footprint

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Green Finance and Carbon Market

- Access to funding for climate projects
- Preparation for the establishment of a carbon market
- The MRV system should be brought into compliance with EU standards

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Future Scenario

• 'Do you think the 2053 target is realistic?' •

How can your organization contribute to achieving this goal?

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Transformation in Management

• Local government – private sector participation

• Just transition – multi-stakeholder

system • Border carbon adjustments and alignment with the EU

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Study

- The participant shares a development from their own organization.
- Analysis is performed as a group.
- Reporting-monitoring-

  How can the update be integrated?

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Thanks!

Question and Answer

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